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TO STUDY OUR PLANTS.

T. G. Randall and W. Haydon, representatives of the London Butchers' Guild and delegates to the convention of the United States butchers at Milwaukee, sent to this country to investigate the conditions existing in the Chicago stock yards, arrived in Boston Monday on the White Star liner Cymric. They are here to attend the convention of butchers held in Milwaukee and to study the methods of preparing meat used in this country. It is understood they will investigate the conditions of the Chicago stock yards and report to the British government.

WILSON BUSY INSPECTING.

Secretary Wilson is still actively skipping about the country making "surprise" visits to various packinghouse centers, to see what progress packers are making in their work of conforming to the new meat regulations. At the central points he finds the big plants in full compliance with the rules, and has publicly complimented the packers on several occasions for the excellence of their work. He was in Chicago last week, and this week he has been visiting the Missouri River centers. At Omaha on Tuesday, after visiting the Armour, Swift and Cudahy plants, he complimented the managers on what he saw. He paid special attention to sausage and canning departments and to the cutting rooms.

JAPANESE MINISTER SATISFIED.

His excellency Nobukata Mitsuhashi, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary for Japan to the Netherlands, is at the Auditorium Annex on his way to Japan. "I am going home on a leave of absence," he said. "I represent our government in the Netherlands, having my official residence at The Hague, from where I look after our interests through Holland and Denmark. Much meat and other products are imported from the United States, and Chicago enjoys a nice trade throughout Holland and Denmark. I do not believe the meat scandals will visibly affect Chicago trade, although they were talked about for a while.

"I have to-day visited the stock yards," he said, "in company with my friends S. Iohinji of the local Japanese embassy here. I found everything there in good condition, especially in the rendering and packing departments—all clean and convenient for its immense trade."

MUST APPLY FOR INSPECTION

Every concern, of every kind, handling meat products or products in which parts of cattle, hogs or sheep are used, *whether wholesale or retail* and doing a business between one state and another, even though it is only across a river or an imaginary line, **MUST APPLY FOR GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OR EXEMPTION OR THE INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS OR DELIVERIES WILL BE STOPPED AFTER OCTOBER 1.**

The trade does not seem to realize this highly important fact. Every concern doing this class of business should *immediately* apply to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for inspection or exemption, stating specifically the nature of its business.

The government authorities are very much in earnest about the enforcement of the meat inspection law, and there is every evidence that the regulations will be enforced with the utmost rigidity. The meat food producers of the country who understand the situation are working in harmony with the officials and all others should do so. The rejuvenation of the meat trade of the country depends upon a rigid inspection and a ready compliance with the requirements. Every concern doing an interstate or foreign business should and must work hand in hand with the government officials, in order to re-

store confidence at home and abroad, and as much preliminary work is necessary on each application not a moment is to be lost in making it or the trade will be in chaos after October 1.

Criticism of the regulations or their enforcement will avail nothing to those who are producing meat foods for interstate and foreign consumption. There are many points which are open to the gravest question, and large numbers of concerns will feel the new law disastrously, but if they are to do business at all they must have either inspection, exemption, or do a purely State business.

That the trade does not realize the seriousness of the situation is shown by the following letter:

Editor of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER:

The Department has used every available means to inform dealers in meats and meat food products of the requirements of the law. Thousands of copies of the meat inspection law of June 30, 1906, and of the regulations governing the meat inspection have been distributed, and blank forms have been sent to all dealers in meats of whom the Department has been informed, but few requests, however, for inspection or exemption from retail dealers and butchers have been filed, and the Department is surprised at the indifference manifested on the part of butchers and the smaller dealers in preparing to meet the requirements of the new law on October 1.

Very respectfully,

A. D. MELVIN,
Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry.

LOCAL MEATS UNDER FEDERAL LAW.

An ordinance has been introduced into the St. Joseph, Mo., city council providing that all meat sold in that city must have been inspected by federal officials, though the federal law applies only to interstate or foreign trade. The ordinance provides that it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell or offer for sale or suffer the same to be done in the city of St. Joseph any slaughtered meats which have not been regularly inspected by federal, state or municipal inspectors and which do not bear the stamp of such inspector. For violation of the ordinance the fine is \$5 to \$100.

Opponents of the ordinance claimed that it would result in giving all the business to the big packers located there, as they had federal inspection, while small killers doing only a local business would not have federal in-

spection. Friends of the measure claimed that it would not drive all business to the big packers, as federal officials had promised to give inspection to all who asked it.

FERTILIZER CASES AT WASHINGTON.

The cases against various officials and companies throughout the country, based on indictments found by a federal grand jury in Tennessee, charging combination of fertilizer interests in restraint of trade, have reached the Supreme Court of the United States on appeal from an unfavorable decision of Judge Goff of the Federal Circuit Court in a habeas corpus proceeding brought for the release of one defendant in a test case. Should the highest court sustain Judge Goff the cases would go to trial on the indictments.

MEAT SCANDALS IN GERMANY AND FRANCE

At the time of the libellous attacks upon the American meat industry, The National Provisioner stated repeatedly and unequivocally that the charges were baseless and that the packinghouses of this country were the most sanitary in the world. Confirming this latter statement advices have since been published in these columns showing that the abattoirs of England, Japan and several lesser countries were in an unspeakably filthy condition. Here are two reports which show that the same conditions exist in Germany and France.

Berlin, Aug. 28.—The Government Medical Department has issued a report on the sanitary condition of the Prussian bakeries and slaughter houses to which the newspapers are giving great prominence, one of them using the caption, "America in Prussia."

It is set forth in the report that many of the butchering establishments were found to be in a very unclean condition. Some of them were situated in dark cellars, where cleanliness was impossible, and others had no facilities for the employes to wash themselves.

Paris, Aug. 23.—After the uproar made by the European press over the revelations in the American canned meat scandals it is interesting to Americans to find in the lead-

ing Paris newspaper a conspicuous article showing that the French people have long been the victims of outrageous practices by adulterators of food products.

The *Matin* to-day publishes a leading article with a map showing the chief supply centers of all France and declaring that the alimentary products furnished by the majority of them have been of a death-dealing character. To be sure, the *Matin* points out that this horrible condition will be remedied by a law, the passage of which will be secured by M. Ruan, the minister of agriculture, but the paper does not hesitate to say that the people who furnished these products have been divided into two classes, which it frankly describes as thieves and assassins.

The paper says that of the 38,000,000 French people 33,000,000 have known no protection against the food adulterators. The *Matin* names 15 cities which have municipal laboratories for testing food and calls attention to the fact that the following large cities are without them: Marseilles, Bordeaux, Rouen, Nantes, Caen and Amiens. The *Matin* gives the comfortable reassurance, however, that, as in the case of the new American laws, the inspection of canned meats for France's hitherto unprotected 33,000,000 will under M. Ruan's law be safe.

Differing in that respect from some American publications respecting the Packingtown attacks, the *Matin* discreetly refrains from calling attention to what foreigners may have suffered from those so glibly dubbed robbers and murderers.

BUFFALO ABATTOIR ORDINANCE

The new slaughterhouse ordinance adopted by the Buffalo, N. Y., city council, details of which have previously appeared in The National Provisioner, went into effect yesterday. Under its provisions every slaughterer, big or little, must take out a city license, and he cannot get a license unless he complies with the strict requirements of the ordinance, which are very similar to the re-

cently passed federal meat inspection law, as far as sanitation, etc., is concerned. The big Buffalo plants have spent thousands of dollars preparing to comply with the terms of the ordinance, and the dozens of small places and butchers who slaughter will have to follow suit or close up. It is expected that there will be little trouble in securing general observance of the regulations.

EXPORT GROWTH IN TEN YEARS.

The fact that the exports of domestic merchandise from the United States have doubled in the last ten years, coupled with the constant demand for information as to the articles in which that growth occurred, has led the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor to prepare a special table showing, in the order of magnitude, the principal factors in the export trade of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, to which is added, for comparative purposes, a column showing the exportations of the same articles in 1896.

The analysis just completed by the Bureau of Statistics shows that three classes (raw cotton, provisions, and iron and steel manufactures) had in 1906 attained each a total exportation of more than 100 million dollars, while in 1896 but two classes (cotton and provisions), were entitled to that distinction. In 1906 the articles which showed each an exportation of between 50 and 100 million dollars were five in number—copper manufactures, refined mineral oil, corn, flour, and manufactures of cotton. A decade earlier, in 1896, but two items fell into this group—refined mineral oil and flour. In the fiscal year just ended seventeen articles or classes of articles showed each an export value of from 10 millions to 42 millions of dollars—cattle, leather and products thereof, boards, unmanufactured tobacco, wheat, agricul-

tural implements, oil cake, bituminous coal, chemicals, oats, vegetable oils, timber, fruits and nuts, wood manufactures, carriages, scientific instruments, and spirits of turpentine; while in 1896 there were but nine articles entitled to a place in this class—iron and steel, corn, wheat, cattle, tobacco, leather, cotton manufactures, copper manufactures, and boards.

The following table shows the value of the 32 leading classes of articles exported in 1896 and 1906, and includes 90 per cent of the exports of last year, thus affording a ready means of tracing the elements of growth in our exports since 1896:

ARTICLES:	1896.	1906.
Cotton, unmanufactured	\$190,056,460	\$401,005,921
PROVISIONS	131,503,590	210,990,065
Iron and steel manufactures	41,160,877	160,984,985
Copper manufactures	19,720,104	81,282,064
Refined mineral oil	56,261,567	77,025,196
Corn	37,836,862	62,061,856
Flour	52,025,217	59,106,869
Cotton manufactures	16,837,396	52,944,033
CATTLE	34,560,672	42,081,170
LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF	20,242,756	40,642,858
Boards, joists, etc.,	10,477,792	29,197,534

Tobacco, unmanufactured	24,571,362	28,808,367
Wheat	39,709,868	28,757,517
Agricultural implements	5,176,775	24,554,427
OIL CAKE AND MEAL	7,949,647	23,991,564
Coal, bituminous	4,928,816	18,494,054
Chemicals and drugs	9,063,358	18,331,974
Oats	3,497,611	16,234,918
VEGETABLE OILS	6,097,022	15,906,031
Timber	7,372,030	15,393,396
Fruits and nuts	5,679,066	15,274,158
Wood manufactures	7,426,475	13,718,752
Carriages, except cycles	2,887,598	12,920,644
Scientific instruments	2,522,217	10,887,774
Turpentine spirits	4,613,811	10,077,268
Naval stores, other	4,229,753	9,998,317
Coal, anthracite	5,717,246	9,722,322
Paper, and manufactures of	2,713,875	9,536,065
Paraffin and wax	4,406,841	8,808,245
FERTILIZERS	4,400,593	8,686,965
Fiber manufactures	1,868,601	8,157,211
Furs and fur skins	3,800,168	8,002,282
Fish	5,448,758	7,559,178
Mineral oil, crude	6,121,836	7,016,131
India rubber manufactures	1,858,556	6,543,735
Books, maps, etc.,	2,338,722	5,839,452
Tobacco manufactures	4,380,361	5,410,480
All other articles	73,736,228	151,999,004

Total domestic exports\$863,200,487 \$1,717,953,382

ITALY APPROVES MEAT INSPECTION.

Italy has advised the State Department at Washington that she will accept the meat inspection of the United States Department of Agriculture and will order her consuls to discontinue the inspection of American meat products heretofore required. Italian consuls will hereafter confine their efforts to authenticating certificates issued by the Department of Agriculture.

This information, which is regarded as highly auspicious by State Department officials, was cabled to acting Secretary of State Bacon by the American ambassador at Rome. Italy is the first foreign government to recognize officially or unofficially the passage of the recent meat inspection legislation of the United States Congress, and it is felt among officials that other European countries will follow.

It is declared that the action of Italy in placing government approval on American meats which have been inspected under the new law will restore confidence and increase the trade not only in Italy, but in other European countries.

ARMOUR PLANT AT PHILADELPHIA.

Plans have been completed for a big branch house and plant for Armour & Company at Philadelphia, to replace one destroyed by fire. This house will be located on a new site on Noble street and is to cost \$200,000. In addition to extensive cold storage facilities it will have fully-equipped smoke-houses and a sausage plant.

NEW MEAT INSPECTION RULES

Publication of the official text of the new meat inspection regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture, under which interstate and export meat trade must hereafter be conducted in all branches and in every particular, is completed in this issue. A complete synopsis of these regulations, explaining them in detail, appeared in the issue of The National Provisioner of August 4. Regulations Nos. 1 to 38, inclusive, appeared in full in the issues of August 4, 11 and 18. They covered the general scope of inspection, rules for sanitation, interpretation and definition of words and terms, rules for inspection of live and dead animals and parts of carcasses and handling of carcasses and meats, rules for tanks and tanking, regulations covering labels, tags and brands, and re-inspection.

It is vitally important to the whole trade to study these regulations and be prepared to conduct business according to them, as concerns doing an interstate or export business will not be permitted to continue after October 1 unless they have fully complied with the rules. The very important clauses covering dyes, chemicals and preservatives, rules for preparation of meats and meat products, etc., are in full as follows:

Dyes, Chemicals and Preservatives.

REGULATION 39. (a) No meat or meat food product for interstate commerce, or for foreign commerce except as hereinafter provided, shall contain any substance which lessens its wholesomeness, nor any drug, chemical, or dye (unless specifically provided for by a Federal statute), or preservative, other than common salt, sugar, wood smoke, vinegar, pure spices, and, pending further inquiry, saltpeter. Inspection and sampling of prepared meats and meat food products by Department employees shall be conducted in such manner and at such times as may be necessary to secure a rigid enforcement of this regulation.

(b) In accordance with the direction of the foreign purchaser or his agent, meats and meat food products prepared for export may contain preservatives in proportions which do not conflict with the laws of the foreign country to which they are to be exported.

When such meats or meat food products are prepared for export under this regulation they shall be prepared in compartments of the establishment separate and apart from those in which meats and meat food products are prepared according to paragraph (a) of this regulation, and such products shall be kept separate and shall be labeled with special trade labels, approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, and indicating that such products are for export only. Special export certificates will be issued for meats and meat food products of this character, and, if the products are not exported, under no circumstances shall they be allowed to enter domestic trade.

Preparation of Meats and Meat Food Products.

REGULATION 40. All processes used in curing, pickling, preparing, or canning meats and meat food products in establishments where inspection is maintained shall be supervised by Department employees, and no

fixtures or appliances, such as tables, trucks, trays, vats, machines, implements, cans, or containers of any kind, shall be used unless they are clean and sanitary, and all steps in the process of manufacture shall be conducted carefully and with strict cleanliness.

(a) Cured Meats.—Only meats which bear the mark "U. S. Inspected and Passed," or meats in containers which are so marked, and which upon reinspection are found to be sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food, shall be taken into any meat-curing establishment where inspection is maintained. Any meats which upon reinspection are found to have undergone changes which render them unsound, unclean, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, shall be condemned and disposed of as provided in Regulation 18.

No drug, chemical, or coloring matter shall be used in any process of curing any meats, except as provided in Regulation 39. All pickling fluids and other solutions or substances used in curing meats must be clean. At the time that cured meats are packed for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce they shall be inspected by a Department employee, and any pieces or portions of such meats which are found to have undergone changes which render them unclean, unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, shall be condemned and disposed of as provided in Regulation 18.

(b) Sausages and Chopped Meats.—All meat entering a sausage establishment where inspection is maintained shall be inspected by a Department employee when received. No meats which have not been inspected and passed under these regulations at the time of slaughter, or which, having been so inspected and passed, are found upon reinspection by a Department employee to have undergone changes which render them unsound, unclean, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, shall be employed in the preparation of sausages, chopped meats, or similar meat food products. Meats or meat food products which are found to have undergone these changes shall be condemned and disposed of as provided in Regulation 18. All meat trimmings for sausage shall be carefully inspected and assorted under the supervision of employees of the Department. No drug, chemical, preservative, or coloring matter shall be placed in or upon sausages or chopped meats for interstate or foreign commerce, except as provided in Regulation 39. The curing of sausages or chopped meats or similar meat food products shall be carried out in the manner prescribed for other meats in section (a) of this regulation.

Canned Meats and Rendering.

(c) Canned Products.—All meats or meat food products entering a canning establishment shall be inspected by a Department employee when received. No meat which has not been inspected and passed at the time of slaughter under these regulations, or which, having been inspected and passed, is re-inspected by a Department employee and found to have undergone changes which render it unclean, unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, shall be allowed to enter into the preparation of

canned meats or canned meat food products. No drug, chemical, or coloring matter shall be used in canned meats or meat food products for interstate or foreign commerce, except as provided in Regulation 39.

If at any time during the handling of any meat or meat food product, or at any time after the packing or canning of any such product, any portion or package shall be found to be unwholesome, unhealthful, or otherwise unfit for human food, such portions or packages shall be condemned and disposed of in the manner prescribed in Regulation 18.

No meat food product which has passed through the various processes of canning shall be removed from the container and re-cooked, re-sterilized, or repacked, except under the supervision and with the approval of a Department employee.

REGULATION 41. Rendering of Lard and Tallow.—The rendering of all fats into lard, tallow, oils and stearin at establishments where inspection is maintained shall be closely supervised by employees of the Department. All portions of carcasses rendered into lard and tallow must be clean and wholesome. Tanks and vats used for rendering condemned carcasses and refuse products must not be connected in any manner with tanks, vats or other receptacles used for lard or other edible products. Unmelted fat which is not marked or stamped "U. S. Inspected and Passed" and which upon inspection is found to be sweet, clean and of healthful appearance may be received, inspected, and rendered at a temperature not lower than 170 deg. F. for one hour.

Stamps, Stamping and Certificates.

REGULATION 42. — Stamps. — Numbered meat-inspection stamps shall be affixed to packages containing meats or meat food products to be shipped or otherwise transported in interstate or foreign trade. No reference to United States inspection other than that contained on the meat-inspection stamp shall appear on any such package.

REGULATION 43.—Protection for Stamps.—Stamps shall be affixed in the following manner, and when they have been affixed they shall be covered immediately with a coating of transparent varnish or other similar substance.

(a) The stamp may be affixed in a grooved space, made by removing a portion of the wood, of sufficient size to admit the stamp.

(b) The stamp may be placed on either end of the package, provided that the sides are made to project at least one-eighth of an inch to afford the necessary protection from abrasion.

REGULATION 44.—Destruction of Used Stamps.—Whenever any package of meats or meat food products bearing the meat-inspection stamp shall have been opened and its contents removed for sale the stamp on said package shall be immediately defaced and destroyed.

Certificates for Exports.

REGULATION 45. The inspector in charge of an establishment shall issue certificates of inspection for all carcasses of cattle, sheep, swine and goats, and the meats or meat food products thereof, which are to be exported to foreign countries. Each certificate shall cite the name of the shipper, the name of the con-

(Concluded on page 28.)

Call for Meeting of Meat Packers

To the Meat Packers of the United States:

We cordially invite you to a meeting to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Ill., Monday, October 1, 1906, for the purpose of forming an organization of American meat packers, if the meeting decides it advisable to do so. Kindly inform us if you will have a representative present. Your presence will not commit you to membership in the proposed organization.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Produce Exchange, New York.

The following packing concerns have expressed themselves in favor of the calling of this meeting. Many others are non-committal but indicate they are desirous of becoming members providing there is nothing objectionable in the constitution and by-laws.

AMERICAN DRESSED BEEF CO.,
Kansas City, Kan.
AMERICAN DRESSED BEEF & PROVISION CO., Kansas City, Kan.
AGAR PACKING CO., Des Moines, Ia.
BALTIMORE BUTCHERS & PACKERS ASSOCIATION (Streett & Corkran, C. Hohman & Sons, J. A. Gebalain, Harvey & Co., J. C. Shafer Co., R. M. Jones & Co., Ottenheimer Bros., G. M. Lamb & Bro., J. Frederick, L. Sellmayer, T. J. Kurlde, Geo. Lang & Sons, C. Kurrel, K. Heindold & Son, Wm. Schluderberg & Son).
BRENNAN PACKING CO., Chicago, Ill.
BRELSFORD PACKING & STORAGE CO., Harrisburg, Pa.
BODDEN PACKING CO., Milwaukee, Wis.
BRAZOS PACKING CO., Waco, Tex.
BLUMER & MICHAEL CO., Quincy, Ill.
WM. BUTZER, Salina, Kan.
J. BAKER BLUMER, Shelbyville, Ky.
H. F. BUSCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
WM. H. BURKE, Belmont, Mass.
CINCINNATI ABATTOIR CO., Cincinnati, O.
CUDAHY PACKING CO., South Omaha, Neb.
CORTLAND BEEF CO., Cortland, N. Y.
COLUMBUS PACKING CO., Columbus, O.
J. H. COPAS, SR., Owosso, Mich.
W. N. CARPENTER CO., Amsterdam, N. Y.
DANAHY PACKING CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
DRUMMOND PACKING CO., Eau Claire, Wis.
JACOB DOLD PACKING CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
JACOB E. DECKER & SONS, Mason City, Ia.

EVANSVILLE PACK. CO., Evansville, Ind.
JOHN FREDERICK, Baltimore, Md.
E. GODEL & SONS, Peoria, Ill.
F. C. GROSS & BROS. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.
HAMMOND, STANDISH & CO., Detroit, Mich.
HAUSER PACKING CO., Los Angeles, Cal.
HESS, LEMMON & CO., Wheeling, W. Va.
HULL & DILLON PACKING CO., Pittsburg, Kan.
HIETZMAN BROS., Baltimore, Md.
HUTWELKER BROS., Brooklyn, N. Y.
HOUSTON PACKING CO., Houston, Tex.
J. J. HARRINGTON & CO., New York City.
INDIANAPOLIS ABATTOIR CO., Indianapolis, Ind.
INDEPENDENT PACKING CO., St. Louis Mo.
JACKSONVILLE PACKING CO., Jacksonville, Ill.
J. C. JAMES CO., San Francisco, Cal.
KENTUCKY PACKING & PROVISION CO., Louisville, Ky.
KOHRS PACKING CO., Davenport, Ia.
T. J. KURLDE, Highlandtown, Baltimore Co., Md.
LIMA PORK PACKING CO., Lima, O.
LAYTON COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.
LAUX PACKING CO., St. Louis, Mo.
LA BELLE PROVISION CO., La Belle, Mo.
S. S. LEARNARD CO., Boston, Mass.
A. LOWENSTEIN SONS, Cincinnati, O.
A. LOFFLER SAUSAGE & PROVISION CO., Washington, D. C.

J. T. McMILLAN CO., St. Paul, Minn.
D. B. MARTIN CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
A. H. MARSH PACK. CO., Bridgeport, Pa.
HENRY MUHS CO., Paterson, N. J.
NELSON MORRIS & CO., Chicago, Ill.
NUCKOLLS PACKING CO., Pueblo, Col.
OKLAHOMA CITY PACKING CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.
POLLAK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.
PARKER, WEBB & CO., Detroit, Mich.
E. W. PENLEY, Auburn, Me.
RATH PACKING CO., Waterloo, Ia.
ROHE & BRO., New York City.
JOHN C. ROTH PACKING CO., Cincinnati, O.
EZRA RELYEA, Toledo, O.
SETOUS PACKING CO., Los Angeles, Cal.
STINGEL BROS., Saginaw, Mich.
SELTZER PACKING CO., Pottsville, Pa.
STREETT & CORKRAN, Baltimore, Md.
JOSEPH STERN & SONS, New York City.
C. SUCHER PACKING CO., Dayton, O.
T. R. SAWTELL, Atlanta, Ga.
J. SHALLCROSS & SON, Coatesville, Pa.
JACOB C. SHAFER CO., Baltimore, Md.
THE STANDARD MEAT & LIVESTOCK CO., Denver, Col.
WESTERN PACKING CO., Denver, Col.
L. W. WEISSINGER, JR., & BRO., Mt. Carmel, Pa.
ARNOLD WEPNER'S SONS, Buffalo, N. Y.
R. H. VELVERTON, Montgomery, Ala.
ZANESVILLE PROVISION CO., Zanesville, O.
G. W. ZEIGER, Chicago, Ill.

THE PACKINGHOUSE INDUSTRY

The value of products of the meat packinghouses of the United States is more than \$1,000,000,000 annually.

This is a sum exceeding the value of iron and steel products, textiles, or those of any other manufacturing industry in this country.

It is a sum larger than the entire appropriation of the United States Government for all purposes.

The annual balance of trade between all nations in favor of the United States is \$420,000,000. Of this amount the meat business brings \$242,000,000 to this country, or 57 per cent. of the total.

American packinghouses supply 120,000,000 people with meat every day in the year.

The capital employed in these establishments is \$238,000,000 and the number of men 87,000. This does not include the many other thousands indirectly employed in it.

The number of animals slaughtered in the packinghouses of the United States is more than 50,000,000 annually.

In less than fifteen years scores of by-products from these animals have been developed and what was formerly waste has been turned into products which have been sold for many millions of dollars.

THE MEAT PACKINGHOUSES FORM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

BUT THERE IS NO ORGANIZATION IN EXISTENCE FOR PROMOTING THE COMMON INTERESTS OF THIS GREAT INDUSTRY NOR FOR THE SOCIAL MEETING OF THOSE ENGAGED IN IT.

The livestock, railroad, retail meat, fertilizer, glue, cotton-seed oil, soap, drug and other industries almost directly allied with the packinghouses have such organizations. There seems to be no good reason whatsoever why this industry should not have a representative association, and there are many reasons in favor of the proposition.

We sincerely hope you will be represented at this meeting, preferably by one of your officers, and if you feel any hesitation about it let us impress upon you the fact that your attendance will in no way commit you to membership. After the constitution and by-laws are adopted you may become a member or not, as you elect. In either event you will doubtless find this gathering of men in your line of business a profitable one, both in a business sense and socially.

Permit us to further impress you with the fact that there is no ulterior motive in this call. It is not made in favor of any part of the trade, large or small, but in the interest of the ENTIRE AMERICAN PACKINGHOUSE INDUSTRY. Our own belief is that the organization should be formed at the time indicated, but the decision will have to be made by the meeting. Trusting to have the pleasure of your attendance, we are,

Sincerely yours,

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The plant of the Barry Packing Company, Barry, Ill., was destroyed by fire.

The Tegarden Bros. Packing Company, Springfield, Mo., will enlarge plant.

The slaughterhouse of James S. Wotton at North Chelmsford, Mass., was destroyed by fire.

J. T. McMillan, founder of J. T. McMillan & Company, St. Paul, Minn., is seriously ill with jaundice.

Fire destroyed 10,000 pounds of ham in the smoke-house of Swift & Company, at Middletown, N. Y.

The Anderson Phosphate and Oil Company, Anderson, S. C., will build a dry-mixing fertilizer plant.

The storehouse of the Vulcan Tanning Company, Braintree, Mass., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$3,000.

The U. S. Leather Company has declared a dividend of 1½ per cent. on preferred stock, payable October 1.

Involuntary petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against the McLaughlin Packing Company, Kansas City, Kans.

The Central Leather Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on preferred stock, payable Oct. 1.

The Vegetarian Meat Company, Washington, D. C., has purchased a site at Claremont, Va., for the storage of its supplies of nuts.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, was in Sioux City on Wednesday of this week inspecting the plants there.

Swift & Company have purchased the plant of the Anacortes Lumber and Box Company, Anacortes, Wash.; consideration, about \$50,000.

The Falls City Tannery, Louisville, Ky., capital \$150,000, has been incorporated by J. F. C. Hegewald, J. H. Kreischer and J. M. Johnson.

The De Journa Company, East Allentown, Pa., a new concern which will manufacture soap, has given a mortgage for \$30,000 to secure bonds.

Armour & Company will erect a cold storage warehouse and branch plant at Ninth street and Girard avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., at a cost of \$200,000.

The Buchanna Toilet Soap Company, Ballston, N. Y., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by R. B. Buell, Charles H. Stanton and W. A. Cokely, of New York.

Control of the Baker City Packing Company, Baker City, Ore., has been purchased by Earl F. Cranston, L. L. Foster and A. S. Love. The business will be expanded.

The Farmers' Fertilizer Company, Spartanburg, S. C., has been organized and will erect a plant at once. Incorporators: A. W. Lawton, W. E. Burnett, L. D. Dunbar and others.

The E. P. Fowle Company, Salem, Mass., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated to deal in hides and leather, by H. D. LeFavour, Marblehead, Mass., and E. P. Fowle, Salem, Mass.

The Shredded Leather Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by S. L. Saunders, Roxbury, Mass., and G. M. Foster, Peabody, Mass.

The Sonora Packing Company, La Cananea, Mexico, will erect a packing house and soap plant to cost \$350,000. L. G. Camp, of Camp & Huff, Los Angeles, Calif., is interested in the project.

TWO UNANSWERED QUESTIONS.

Say, was there not just a little bit of politics in that meat packing move at Washington? And is the usefulness of the meat inspection likely to be at all commensurate with the amount of damage done to a great industry?—Merchants' Review.

THE STURTEVANT SYSTEM OF HEATING AND VENTILATION



Heating Apparatus. Ludwig Loewe & Co., Berlin.

B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Boston, Mass.

General Office and Works, Hyde Park, Mass.

New York Philadelphia Chicago London
Designers and Builders of Heating, Ventilating, Drying and Mechanical Draft Apparatus; Fans, Blowers and Exhausters; Steam Engines, Electric Motors and Generating Sets; Fuel Economizers; Forges, Exhaust Heads, Steam Traps, Etc.

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is immaculate. The air may be filtered and cleansed, heated or cooled, dried or moistened at will. The fan is always positive in action. The heating surface is massed in a steel plate casing in connection with the fan; there is not a foot of pipe scattered around the building.

Treatise No. 112 explains it.

POINTS FOR PURE FOOD LAW REGULATION

The commission provided by the new federal food law to draw up regulations for carrying out the law, consisting of Dr. H. W. Wiley for the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Gerry for the Treasury Department, and Director North for the Department of Commerce and Labor, has issued a formal invitation to interested parties to appear before the commission either in person or by proxy or by written briefs, for the purpose of offering suggestions relating to the character and extent of the proposed regulations. In order that these suggestions may be presented in a systematic manner an outline of questions has been prepared as a guide to those who contemplate appearing. Following is a part of it:

Group 1.—Original package prepared for export, etc. (1) Definition of original package (section 2, of the act, and subsequent sections where the phrase may occur). (2) Preparation of food products for export (section 2 proviso). (3) Preparation of food products for interstate commerce where preservatives are applied externally (section 7, paragraph 5, under "In the case of food" proviso). (4) Methods of securing freedom from any putrid vegetable substance or any putrid animal substance not covered by the meat regulations (Order No. 187, Bureau of Animal Industry, and other suggestions relating to the proper inspection of raw materials used in manufacture).

Group 2.—Collection of samples. (1) Collection of samples, certification of samples, division of samples into different parts. (2) Branding, marking, or tagging of samples, and sending of samples by express or otherwise. (3) Sizing and number of samples. (4) Methods of procedure to secure identity of samples in examination; methods of identifying and certifying the results of examination (section 3 and first part of section 4).

Group 3.—Hearing and publication. (1) Hearing before the Secretary of Agriculture; character of hearings; appointing of times and places of hearings. (2) Publication of the results after judgment of the court (section 4, last half).

Group 4.—Use of colors, flavors, and preservatives. (1) Kind of colors to be permitted. (2) How freedom from poisonous or deleteri-

ous properties may be determined. (3) Purposes for which coloring may be used. (4) How freedom from imitation may be secured. (5) Difference, if any, between "coloring" and "staining." (6) Mixing, powdering, and coating to conceal inferiority. (7) Preservatives in foods; kinds and quantities (sections 6 and 7, under "Confectionery"; section 7, paragraph 4, under "In the case of Food").

Group 5.—Misbranding of foods and drugs. (1) What is the label. (2) Separation of the label from descriptive and advertising matter printed on package. (3) Size and character of the letters in the principal label. (4) Definition of "false" and "misleading." (5) Definition of "imitation." (6) Deception of the purchaser. (7) Variations to be permitted in statements in relation to weight or measure. (8) Character of designs or devices of pictorial character of any kind which may deceive or mislead (section 8, first half).

Group 6.—Mixtures, compounds, imitations and blends. (1) Definitions of mixtures, compounds, imitations and blends. (2) What are like substances? (3) Definition of "harmless" as applied to coloring and flavoring. (4) Definitions of coloring and flavorings (section 8, under first part of second paragraph under "In the case of food").

Group 7.—Proprietary foods.

Group 8.—Drug adulteration and misbranding.

Group 9.—Confectionery.

Group 10.—Establishment of guarantee. (1) Suggestion respecting the form of a guarantee. (2) How to be signed, by printed or written signature, and by whom. (3) Method of identifying the articles covered by the guarantee, either by stamps, tags or otherwise. (4) Methods which the purchaser should follow in order to establish the identity of the articles and secure the application of the guarantee (section 9).

Group 11.—Inspection of imported foods. (1) Securing samples for inspection. (2) Notice to the importer. (3) Character of the hearings of the importer before the Secretary of Agriculture or his agents. (4) Reshipment of condemned articles beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. (5) Form of bond to secure the United States against the sale of goods before the notice of condemnation by the importer is received.

Group 12.—Miscellaneous suggestions.

The following provisional assignment of groups for discussion is made: Groups 1 and

Swift's Choice Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, West and Bloomfield Streets
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Streets
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
East Side Slaughter House } 45th Street and First Avenue
East Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

2, September 17; groups 3 and 4, September 18; groups 5 and 6, September 19; groups 7 and 8, September 20; groups 9 and 10, September 21; groups 11 and 12, September 22.

By courtesy of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the hearing will be held in the board rooms of that organization, Mail and Express Building, 203 Broadway, New York. The sessions will begin at 10 o'clock A. M. and adjourn at 12:30; open again at 2 P. M. and adjourn at 4:30. Extra hours may be assigned in case of necessity. All persons who appear before the commission are requested to have briefs prepared covering the points which they wish to discuss, so that the written briefs may be filed for the further consideration of the commission.

It is requested that each person who desires to appear before the commission file with the chairman of the commission, Dr. H. W. Wiley, Washington, D. C., on or before the 10th of September, a request for hearing, stating the group or groups of subjects on which he wishes to be heard and the time he expects to consume. The commission does not desire to hear any argument relating to the constitutionality of the law or any portion thereof, nor to any points of legal nature save such as may pertain to the scope and character of the rules and regulations authorized by the law. The officials charged with the enforcement of the State dairy, food and drug laws are especially requested to submit suggestions.

WINTER RECOVERING.

Alex Winter, head of the lard refinery department of the Brecht B. S. Company, St. Louis, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, is now recovering. Mr. Winter is one of the most deservedly likeable men in the trade and his friends will sincerely rejoice in his convalescence.

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, Produce Exchange, New York.

Swift & Company

Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and Chicago

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Telephone: Yards, 1059.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

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THE BUGLE CALL

The recent attacks on the American meat trade may have urged the necessity for an organization of this powerful and much-abused industry, but the advisability, even the necessity of such an organization was clearly evident for many years. There is practically none of the great American trades without an organization except the very trade which stands foremost of all as to its importance to all citizens, its magnitude and commercial value, its close touch with public opinion.

It is needless to investigate at this time the reasons for the hesitancy of American meat manufacturers to follow the example of all other trades in this country and to adopt the great republican principle of organization. Neither the rapid development of the American meat trade from its first stages to its present position as a great international manufacturing industry, nor the great discrepancy in the individual sizes of plants, sufficiently explain the indifference of the trade toward organization. But the past has no further concern for us; at this time a sentiment favorable to organization appears to prevail, as shown by the quite imposing array of names published in The National Provisioner's call.

As the representative organ of the great American meat trade The National Provisioner in this case, too, acts exclusively

on behalf and for the benefit of this trade. No personal consideration of any kind inspired the initiative step undertaken to feel the trade's pulse, and the call for an organizational meeting to be held in Chicago on October first is merely an expression of the general desire for speedy action. It may as well be understood right from the start that the unanimous opinion of the trade will not permit any individual influence to prevail. The general and common interests of the trade will remain paramount, and the majority will rule. Nothing but legitimate and lawful means for the promotion of common interests can be applied, and as one of these means for furthering of social relations among the members of the trade will have to receive proper consideration. The National Provisioner sincerely trusts that the call for efficient and speedy national organization of the American meat trade will be willingly responded to by its enlightened membership and we are confident that this action will result in lasting benefits to the trade and to all its participants.

QUIBBLING

At the time Chief Chemist Wiley of the Department of Agriculture was making his famous "poison squad" tests on department employes at Washington—feeding them borax in pills and using other equally rational (?) methods—a food expert named Langdon visited Wiley's headquarters to see what was going on. He wrote The National Provisioner of what he saw, describing the surroundings as filthy and the whole place as unsanitary—hardly a fit atmosphere for food tests. At the recent national convention of food commissioners the Langdon charges were repeated, meeting with only a general denial from Wiley and his adherents. Mr. Langdon repeated his statements in another letter to The National Provisioner and to the New York Journal of Commerce. After a month's silence they elicited the following reply from Dr. Wiley:

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17,
Editor of the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin:

Sir.—I have read with some interest the letter in your journal under date of July 25 from Mr. H. H. Langdon respecting his visit to this bureau two or three years ago. He states that he was not ordered out of the house by my messenger, and further: "I entered the building a gentleman and left it as such. Being interested in the pure food question, I naturally opened the refrigerator which was standing by the dining-room door." I am glad to learn from Mr. Langdon some of the actions of a gentleman of which I did not know before. I was under the impression that when a gentleman entered the house or office of another, it was bad form to open doors, refrigerators and desks for the purpose of inspection without an invitation on the part of the owner to do so. Mr. Langdon's letter puts the permissible actions of a gentleman when in a public office in an entirely different light, and this I consider a more

valuable contribution than his false statements respecting the filthy and unsanitary condition of our dining-room and kitchen.
Respectfully,
H. W. WILEY.

It will be noticed with what completeness and directness Dr. Wiley refutes the statements of fact made by the investigator!

OIL MILLS AND ALCOHOL

The long idle period for the cottonseed oil mills, between the finish of last season's crush and the coming in of the new seed crop, has always been a vexing problem for the mill man. His plant was shut down, his force scattered and disorganized, his machinery deteriorating from lack of use and his investment earning nothing. Various solutions have been put forward, including the combination with the mills of ice or light plants. But in the majority of instances the result has not been particularly successful. For the small crusher the only thing possible has been to shut down and wait for the new season.

Removal of the federal tax on denatured alcohol, opening as it does new fields of possibility to the artisan, the manufacturer and the farmer, has also shown a possible way out of his difficulty for the oil mill man. Experimenters declare that between two and three hundred gallons of alcohol can be obtained from an acre of potatoes. The yam and the sweet potato are included with the white potato in this estimate. Most of the crushing States are capable of great potato yields, with proper fertilizing of the land. Cottonseed meal is claimed to be the best potato fertilizer in existence. The residue of the potato crush is said to be a first-class hog feed.

Thus the cycle would appear to be complete. What more could be asked, especially when it shall be demonstrated that the oil-crushing machinery can be easily utilized for alcohol production in the off season, and that the manufacture of denatured alcohol is a profitable enterprise because of the probability of its supplanting petroleum products as a safer and more economical light and power producer. But the crush need not be confined to potatoes, for corn, sugar beets and even the Southern cassava plant are included in the category of possibilities.

The idea has taken so well with Southern crushers since its suggestion a few months ago that preparations are already under way in South Carolina for a trial of the experiment by several of the mills. The complaint has occasionally been heard during the past two years that there were too many oil mills in the South. With fertilizer mixing developed as a profitable side line, and with alcohol manufacture to keep the mills running during the spring and summer, it might soon be said there were too few.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

RECOVERY OF GLYCERINE FROM FATS.

The high importance that glycerine has of late years attained in the arts and crafts has called forth a large number of processes for its separation from fats and oils. There are several considerations to be taken into account with reference to the special purpose for which the fatty matter is subsequently to be used. Thus, if for soap-making, it is essential that the resulting fatty acids should not be rendered materially darker in color than the original fats, whereas, on the other hand, a more highly colored fatty acid to be employed for candle-making is not of so much import, since it is readily bleached by distillation, but for this operation it is essential that the decomposition of the neutral fat into fatty acids and glycerine should be as complete as possible. Therefore, in selecting a process for the splitting up of fats, the ultimate purpose for which they are intended must be kept in view, and they may be therefore divided into two classes, namely, one for those which meet the requirements of the soapmaker and the other including those suitable for the candlemaker.

Now, to consider those processes suitable from a soapmaker's point of view, the autoclave has had to be rejected as a means of saponifying fats for soapmaking, since the fatty acids are thereby too highly discolored. Of processes that have been recently developed that of splitting up fats by soluble ferments has the advantage of yielding fatty acids of very good color. It is, however, more suitable for fatty oils than for solid fats, since a more perfect emulsion is obtained with the former, and the temperature must not be raised above certain limits to assist in the emulsification of the latter, as the ferment is susceptible to heat. Further, a greater decomposition than 90 or 92 per cent. can hardly be insured; again, the complete recovery of fatty matter from the emulsion is difficult, and if no loss of material whatever is to be incurred, the total recovery of fat is liable to be tedious. Researches are proceeding in the direction of isolating the active principle from the castor oil seeds employed in the process, so that the seed pulp, which is now included in the fatty mass, may be eliminated, with the result that the emulsion will be capable of being broken up practically completely. When this is accomplished the value of the process will be greatly enhanced.

In the meantime another method claims attention, which, however, is in reality a reversion to the old lime process of saponification, with the improvements that a porous lime soap in place of the hard "rock" is obtained, and also that protracted boiling is obviated. The process which is known as the Krebitz process, from the name of the inventor, only requires simple apparatus, and is carried out in the following way: The neutral fat is heated in a pan to 100 deg. C., and then 10 to 14 per cent. of lime mixed with 50 to 100 per cent. of water on the weight of the fat is run in, the mixture of fat and lime water is well stirred up, made to boil, and allowed to stand in the covered pan 5 to 10 hours. During this time practically complete saponification of the fat should take place, producing a soap mass of

loose structure, which can be readily crushed, ground, or disintegrated, so that the glycerine can be easily removed by repeatedly washing with hot water; the last wash water is used for making lime for the next batch.

The advantages claimed for the process are that it insures a large yield of glycerine, effects economy in boiling and stirring, further, no special apparatus is needed, and an almost complete saponification results, with less time and labor. The addition of about 5 per cent. of fatty acids or resin greatly assists the reactions. The glycerine liquors should stand at from 4 to 10 deg. B., which is equivalent to a 12 to 30 per cent. solution.

Regarding the treatment of the lime soap, an improved process has just been patented by the inventor, whereby it is converted direct into a soluble soda or potash soap. It has been found that by treating the lime soap with an exact equivalent of sodium carbonate the calcium carbonate formed carries down lime soap and also binds a large amount of the soda soap, resulting in a waste of 10 to 30 per cent. By the new process, approximately 2 to 6 per cent. of sodium or potassium carbonate, over and above the equivalent quantity necessary to combine with the lime soap, is used to produce a most rapid and complete conversion of the lime soap into carbonate of lime and soluble soap. An addition of 5 to 20 per cent. of common salt is also added to assist the reaction. The soda is dissolved in 200 to 300 per cent. of water or in 15 deg. B. brine, and the insoluble soap, freed from glycerine, is gradually added while the liquid boils, or the reverse procedure can be followed by pouring the hot soda solution over the soap and then boiling. Whenever necessary a strong salt solution is added to prevent the mass from becoming too thick. On completion of the reaction the soap is salted out in the ordinary way. Besides the advantages enumerated above, a very clear final product, equal in all respects to other soaps made from neutral fats, is obtained, and, provided thorough saponification is effected by the lime under these conditions, and the possibility of it being incomplete would appear to be the chief danger, the process should prove an extremely valuable one to the soapmaker.—*Oil and Colorman's Journal.*

MECHANICAL DRAFT FOR BOILERS.

External temperature changes have no appreciable effect upon the operation of a mechanical draft plant which above all else is independent of climatic changes and conditions. The fan is a most important factor in smoke prevention, and in connection with the closed-fire room system the resulting ventilation is of vital importance.

Briefly summarized, mechanical draft is capable of reducing the avoidable losses, of decreasing the first cost of a steam generating plant, and of reducing the fuel expense. In addition it presents certain marked conveniences in the matter of installation and operation. In these days when every step in the process of steam generation and utilization is being scrutinized in the attempt to reduce the cost by even a single per cent,

the opportunity presented by the employment of mechanical draft cannot be and is not overlooked. The economical necessity was not so imperative when Rankine and Clark, half a century ago, pointed out its marked advantages. And the future was but dimly discerned when, only twenty years ago, Seaton referred to the chimney as the rough and ready, but exceedingly wasteful as a way of inducing the air to flow into furnaces with sufficient velocity to cause the fuel to burn, and prophesied that it would some day undoubtedly be superseded by a more scientific and economical apparatus.

What these men foresaw, we to-day realize. Mechanical draft now stands so well established in the engineering world as to lead a noted engineer to remark that "the building of tall chimneys to secure draft simply advertises the owner's lack of familiarity with modern improvements, or his want of confidence in results easily demonstrated."

CEMENT FOR JOINING LEATHER.

A good formula for a first-class cement for joining leather, cloth, etc., is as follows: Soak 15 parts of best glue in 4 parts, by weight, of cold water until soft; warm gradually until the whole is melted. This is now stirred into 65 parts of boiling water. In another vessel 30 parts of starch are stirred up in 20 parts of cold water until a milky fluid free from lumps is obtained. The boiling glue is then stirred thoroughly into the starch, and the whole boiled for a short time. When cool add a few drops of carbolic acid. This, it is said, will keep for years if put up in airtight bottles.

THE STRENGTH OF VINEGAR.

The mean acetic acid content of 242 samples of vinegar examined by the laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, Canada, was 5.66 per cent., although the range was considerable. Samples containing less than 3 per cent. of acetic acid are objectionable as being too weak, while those that contained more than 8 per cent. are fortified by the addition of acetic acid and therefore factitious. The question of possible metallic impurities studied, it was found that 12 of the samples examined contained traces of lead and 2 traces of zinc.

SODIUM BICARBONATE FOR SOAP.

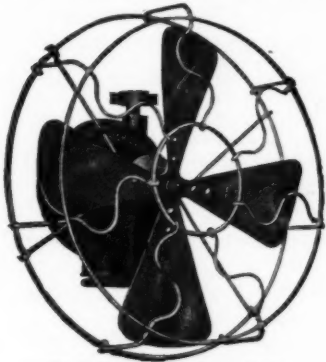
Sodium bicarbonate as obtained in the first stage of the ordinary ammonia-soda process is applied directly in the manufacture of soap. The fat is heated in a closed boiler, to which the bicarbonate, mingled with sodium chloride solution, is added, the mixture being boiled. The carbon dioxide evolved is collected for use in the manufacture of fresh sodium bicarbonate. Finally, a small proportion of caustic soda is added to complete the saturation of the fatty acids, and to decompose any ammonium salts in the residual lye.

Whether you are an expert in search of a position or a manager looking for an experienced superintendent or foreman, it will pay you to make your wants known through the "Wanted" department on page 48.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

DIVINE WATER MOTOR FAN.

Having had such great success with Divine's "Red Devil" water motor, which has proven so useful for both shop and household use in running lathes, sharpening tools and instruments, and for a hundred other purposes, the makers have added another achievement to the list by putting on the market a Divine water motor with a cooling fan attached. The fan, as will be seen by the accompanying illustration, is the same as that used with electric motors. Tests have been made with this motor and fan and have



DIVINE WATER MOTOR FAN.

proved thoroughly successful, so that it is entirely practical for a shop or office man to run an electric fan with one of these motors attached to his water faucet.

The motor can be attached direct to any threaded faucet, or to any smooth faucet by the use of a "universal connection" made by the same people. With their bench bracket the motor can be placed on any bench or shelf. The faucet connection is swivelled, so that the motor and fan can be turned in any desired direction, and the operation is entirely noiseless. The motors are finished in handsome red enamel and the fans in dull Roman brass. The usual fan guard is also supplied. The motor, fan and other attachments are offered at very reasonable prices, as will be seen by the advertisement, and a liberal discount is offered to the trade. The makers are the Divine Water Motor Co., No. 108 Duane street, New York.

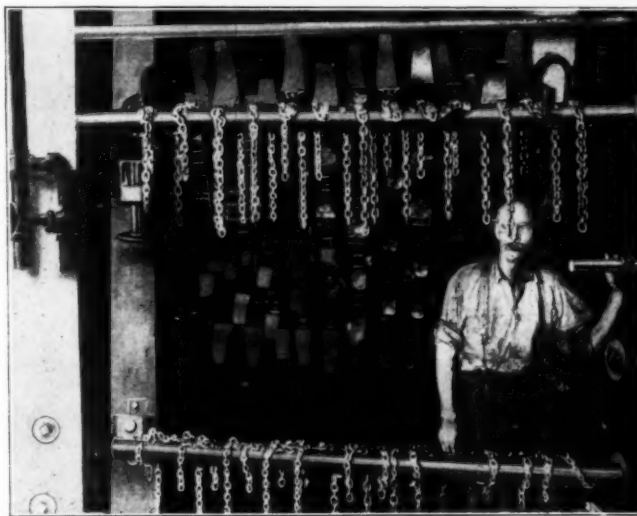
CENTRIFUGAL EXHAUST HEADS.

The B. F. Sturtevant Co. of Boston, Mass., has just issued Bulletin No. 138 in its Engineering Series descriptive of its Centrifugal Exhaust Heads. Their action depends upon the fact that centrifugal force is proportional to the weights of the bodies in motion. As water weighs nearly 1,600 times as much as exhaust steam, the effect of centrifugal force is to throw it outward with nearly 1,600 times the force exerted on the steam. This process is applied in the Sturtevant head, within which the steam is given a vigorous whirling motion. As a result the entrained water and the oil is thrown against the outer casing and trickles down to the outlet at the bottom. The steam, now perfectly dry, finds ready escape through a central opening above. This exhaust head contains no baffle plates to rattle loose, produces no back pressure upon the engine, and insures perfect separation.

THE STANDARD SCALES.

The Chicago Scale Company are manufacturers of scales of all varieties and for all purposes. They have achieved particular success in the manufacture of scales for use in weighing livestock and for general packing-house purposes. The universal adoption of their stock scales is shown in the fact that at the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago last year, when nearly 3,000 carloads of stock were on exhibition, the Premium scales, made by this company, were exclusively used. All stock exhibited had to be weighed. It took two or three days with five of the Premium scales to weigh all this stock. For six years this association has used these scales exclusively and without a single complaint from any exhibitor.

These scales are furnished with a heavy steel frame that will last a lifetime, also with the Royal scale rack. "This company is the only one that makes so substantial an outfit, and the great demand for them has induced others to manufacture cheap affairs, with which they are trying to flood the country," says the Drovers' Journal. "They are loading up the dealers in all sections, and they in turn are trying to get them onto the farmers, and hundreds who have bought them have found them unreliable and thrown them away



and bought the Chicago Scale Company's scales. It doesn't take much to convince a farmer that a steel frame weighing from 1,200 to 2,000 pounds will be more durable than one made of light iron or gas pipe, that a man can carry under his arm.

NEW HOG SCRAPER.

The Clyde Machine Works Company of Chicago have received sole rights for manufacturing and selling a new patent hog scraping machine and polisher that has proved itself to be one of the greatest labor-saving devices of its kind ever put upon the market. Armour & Company are installing them in all their houses and a number of the other large Chicago houses are following suit.

With a killing capacity of six thousand hogs per day, the machine is made to pay for itself in less than two months' time. There is a saving of twenty-one men on the scraping bench on this capacity. When a smaller number of hogs are killed per day, the saving is figured proportionately and the machine when used for as small a number as 1,500 or 2,000 hogs per day will save enough to pay for itself in a very few months. Not only is the labor reduced greatly on the scraping bench, but in the pigs' foot cleaning department the expense of cleaning pigs' feet is reduced to one-half its regular cost. Fifteen per cent. more of the first grade hams are obtained and the body is as soft, tender and pink as a baby's flesh after going through the polisher. This machine not only removes the hair, but takes all dirt pigments, etc., out of the skin without in any way cutting

the flesh or bruising the hog. The Clyde Machine Works Company will be pleased to take up the matter with any one interested in a machine of this kind.

Bargains in machinery and equipment may be picked up by watching page 48.

Dixon's Graphite Pipe-Joint Compound.
 Keeps joints tight, never sets, prevents rust.
 Dixon's Booklet No. 88-D free to those wanting to know more about a good compound.
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.

Disinfect your Ice Houses and Store Rooms
With Formaldehyde Solution
PERTH AMBOY CHEMICAL WORKS, 100 William St., New York

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Oley Line, Pa.—The Oley Line Creamery has been sold to Mahlon Cleaver, Girardsville, Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Mutual Independent Ice Co., capital \$125,000, has been incorporated; no names given.

Montezuma, N. Y.—The Montezuma Elgin Butter Co., capital \$4,000, has been incorporated by L. D. James and others.

Hanover, N. D.—The Hanover Creamery Co., capital \$4,000, has been incorporated by D. Bargman, C. Bornemann and others.

De Pauw, Ind.—The De Pauw Creamery Co., capital \$5,700, has been incorporated by John Burgess, James Davis and others.

Guysville, O.—The Guysville Creamery Company, capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by Mahlon Hayes and others.

Spokane, Wash.—The Empire Ice & Shingle Co., capital \$81,000, has been incorporated by G. N. Tefft, E. W. Schaefer and J. H. Schaefer.

Westfield, Wis.—The Westfield Farmers' Butter & Cheese Asso., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by S. J. Walsh, T. R. Fa- bert and others.

Sellersburg, Ind.—The Sellersburg Creamery Co., capital \$6,000, has been incorporated by W. K. Smith, J. Scheller, F. Williams, G. Potter and others.

Campbellsburg, Ind.—The Campbellsburg Creamery Co., capital \$2,500, has been incorporated by L. N. Batt, T. S. Batt, J. H. Teagarden and others.

Portland, Me.—The Dallas Ice & Power Co., capital \$300,000, has been incorporated by John Gordon, Boston, Mass.; F. L. Jerris, Portland, Me., and others.

Augusta, Me.—The Fair Profit Ice & Fuel Co., capital \$200,000, has been incorporated to do a wholesale ice business, by I. L. Fairbanks and others of Augusta.

Keystone, W. Va.—The McDowell Ice and Cold Storage Company, capital \$20,000, has been incorporated by S. J. Evans, John Evans, J. P. Wood and others.

Mingo Junction, O.—The Mingo Junction Ice and Cold Storage Company, capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by M. Goodfriend, Hugo Pekrahn and others.

Cambridge, Mass.—The Oak Grove Farm Creamery Company, capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by N. L. Martin, Sharon, Mass., and A. H. Hutchings, Cambridge, Mass.

Guthrie, Okla.—The Consumers' Anti-Trust Ice & Coal Co., capital \$500,000, has been incorporated by Geo. S. Foster, L. D. Moore, St. Louis, Mo.; A. J. McMahan, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Williamson, W. Va.—The Citizens' Ice, Light & Coal Co., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated to manufacture ice, etc., by M. Z. White, J. A. Sheppard, G. R. C. Wiles and others.

New York, N. Y.—The Rosenfeld & Weisman Co., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated to deal in dairy products, by Samuel Rosenfeld, Joseph Gelbe, New York; Morris Weisman, Jersey City.

Portland, Me.—The Portland Warehouse &

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Transfer Co., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated to conduct a cold storage warehouse business, by H. J. Dewyea, H. P. Sweetser and others of Portland.

Newark, N. J.—The National Hygeia Ice Co., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated to manufacture machinery for cutting and manufacturing ice, by M. E. Crawley, W. Endersby and A. A. Breese, all of Newark.

Jersey City, N. J.—The Thoens Manufacturing Company, capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by B. S. Mantz, T. F. Barrett, C. L. Rotzel, Jersey City, to manufacture pumps, ammonia stills and refrigerating machines.

Durham, N. C.—The Southern Pure Food Co., capital \$125,000, has been incorporated to deal in produce, poultry and dairy products and to operate refrigerating and cold storage plants. Incorporators: W. H. Holloway, J. A. Hawkins, L. O. Holloway and W. N. Holloway, all of Durham.

ICE NOTES.

West Springfield, Mass.—Frank L. Worthy will erect an ice plant.

Oleott, N. Y.—Knowles Bros., of Lockport, N. Y., will erect a cold storage plant.

Aurora, Ill.—Fire destroyed the ice houses of the Knickerbocker Ice Co.; loss \$6,000.

Olean, N. Y.—The Haefner Brewing Company, Elmira, N. Y., will erect a brewery.

Peoria, Ill.—It is reported that an artificial ice plant costing \$200,000 will be erected.

El Reno, Okla.—Henry Lassen, Herman Harms and others will erect an ice plant.

Manchester, N. H.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Maxwell Ice Company; loss \$25,000.

Stratford, Ont.—The cheese factory of A. Knipe was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$25,000.

Monroe, La.—The Consolidated Ice Company will increase plant capacity by 100 tons.

Springfield, Mass.—The Berkshire Ice Company filed a mortgage of \$150,000 to secure bonds.

Elkton, Md.—The creamery and ice plant of Cook & Brady was destroyed by fire; loss \$20,000.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Armour & Company will erect branch plant and cold storage warehouse to cost \$200,000.

Selma, Ala.—The International Ice Company will erect an ice plant to cost \$60,000; capacity, 60 tons.

Le Roy, N. Y.—The Gleason Cold Storage Company has reduced capital stock from \$650,000 to \$325,000.

Flushing, N. Y.—The Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association of the Third Ward will erect an ice plant.

Cincinnati, O.—The Cincinnati Ice Company will erect an ice plant and cold storage warehouse, to cost \$250,000.

Reynoldsville, Pa.—Shannon & Marsh, of Brookville, Pa., are contemplating the building of an ice plant here.

South Pine Valley, Wis.—The Day Creamery Company will erect a cheese factory on their grounds to cost \$1,600.



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**SEE PAGE 48
FOR BARGAINS**

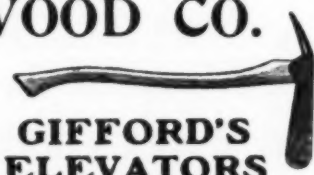


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Washington, D. C.—The Standard Dairy and Ice Company has been declared a bankrupt. It will be reorganized.

Fresno, Cal.—The cold storage warehouse of the O. McHenry Company is being converted into an ice-making plant.

Chadbourne, N. C.—The Independent Ice Co. will erect ice plant and storage house at cost of \$75,000; capacity 70 tons.

Roswell, N. M.—The Citizens' Ice Company is being organized to buy and operate the plant of the Diamond Ice Company.

Camden, N. J.—A company composed of wholesale consumers will organize with capital of \$200,000 to erect an ice plant.

New York, N. Y.—Clement Gresen has been appointed receiver for the International Refrigerating Company, of 5 Nassau street.

New York, N. Y.—The personal property of the Continental Hygeia Ice Company, 189 Ninety-third street, has been sold at auction.

Chicago, Ill.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company has secured title to a plot on Evanston avenue, near Berwyn avenue, 150 x 350 feet.

Delmont, Pa.—The cold storage warehouse of Blose, Melon & Company was destroyed in an incendiary fire; loss \$30,000, insurance \$9,200.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The American Ice Company (not the large concern of the same name) has been adjudged an involuntary bankrupt.

Schenectady, N. Y.—The Schenectady Hygeia Ice Company is being organized with capital of \$50,000 to erect an ice plant. W. W. Wemple is interested.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The South Brooklyn Independent Ice Dealers' Association will erect a 200-ton plant at Bath Beach. J. W. Beers is president of the association.

Mechanicsville, N. Y.—The Saratoga Refrigerating and Products Company will open the plant formerly occupied by the Mechanicsville Condensed Milk and Cold Storage Company.

TIMELY THOUGHTS FOR COLD STORAGE INTERESTS.

By Samuel H. Brubaker, Mem. A. S. R. E.*

The principles of thermodynamics are quite well understood by those engaged in matters pertaining to refrigeration and advancing the art of preserving perishable products in their natural condition. The multiple factors involved in applying this art to practical requirements of commerce are not so well understood, and are not scientifically applied in the light of advancing demands and industrial developments.

In the past years of continued improvements in applying the most efficient refrigerating media, much good has been accomplished in perfecting the best types of machinery and they have been designed and constructed with fair engineering and mechanical skill as compared with other fields of modern engineering practice.

It is not primarily my purpose to point out possible advancements in this direction at this time, but to refer to the subject of ap-

*From Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.



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paratus and equipment as only one of the vital factors involved in securing results that are satisfactory to those who are close students of commercial requirements in refrigeration of food. The several correlating factors involved in the successful solution of refrigerating problems, that are being met in the effort to advance this art are found, by experience, to require a broader understanding and a more comprehensive application of the scientific principles necessary to produce determined results. A higher order of business ethics relating to the broader success of the business and a proper regard for the consuming public must also be included if real success is to be accomplished.

Cold storage and applied refrigeration in past years have been followed along the simplest lines, using the shortest cut for securing a general result and not accompanied by absolute confidence of the warehouseman, the dealer or the public in the efficiency of the art as applied. This lack of confidence being based on the "goods delivered," and evidenced by the refusal of the warehouseman making specific guarantees as to results, as he usually marks packages "condition unknown, stored at owner's risk." Now it is manifest that this means questionable results, and taking the situation as a whole, is this shifting of responsibilities justified? It is this system and the general ignorance of scientific questions involved in the requirements of perishable fruits and products that makes cold storage an uncertain commercial proposition.

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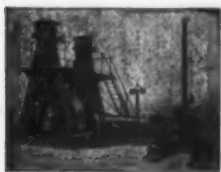
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A knowledge of the behavior under specific conditions, and further detailed improvements in appliances that will permit the certainty of specific results being guaranteed, is what I claim is essential to permanent success. To one viewing the entire field of applied refrigeration, the many weak places and the limitations encountered in securing desired results are most obvious.

The investors of large sums in cold storage warehouses in the United States, as these plants are now constructed and equipped, will find that the safety of their securities and a certainty of acceptable dividends will depend more in the future than has ever been the case in the past on the good management of these properties in the broadest sense of the term. It does not suffice for the manager of a cold storage plant to keep the temperatures in a warehouse at the desired points and store away the products of a dealer in an unknown condition for as long a period as the dealer may think will chance to prove profitable. The dealer does not know how long his stock of apples, eggs or poultry may keep in cold storage in prime condition, and has no definite idea of the scientific questions involved in determining the time limit they should remain in the house. Therefore, when the manager allows him to leave these commodities in the "cold rooms" in an "unknown condition," he is inviting trouble to enter his domains, and will find many customers in a chronic condition of dissatisfaction. A disgruntled, not quite pleased line of trade, will in time shave the dividends of the best institution on earth, and the manager cannot hope to stem the tide of popular misunderstanding by constantly declaring that "we are giving the best services that can be rendered." He will find himself, and the investments he is depended upon to conserve, falling into the rear of the procession, for it is absolutely certain that the wide-awake, progressive men of the day will improve both equipment and methods in future large installations, in a manner that will insure the greatest success in conducting the business, and certainly will of necessity cause no small financial loss to those who persist in adhering to past and present methods.

I speak of these matters in this connection as an opening keynote that superior appliances and business ethics are certainly coming to succeed the past crude developments of this applied art of refrigeration.

My labors and activities have brought me in close contact with a wide range of financial, commercial, industrial and technical men in all parts of the country, and I speak advisedly when I sound the warning to those who are prone to rest at ease in present methods.

I wish to refer to some practical illustrations that I have met with as a marked evidence of what is simply gross ignorance displayed in this connection. I was called to the Southern States over a year ago by parties desiring advice regarding a proposed invest-

ment in certain cold storage facilities, which were evidently very much needed for the proper handling of the perishable commodities in the cities involved. In this case arguments were actually brought forward by leading produce merchants to prove that cold storage was of little practical value in their business. One gentleman of much more than average intelligence and who had made a decided business success opened fire by saying:

"Cold storage does not help our business, and we do not think it wise for financial men to invest in such properties."

"That is interesting. I presume you have had large experience in this line and speak from experience," I replied, scenting some gross ignorance on the part of some one.

"Yes, I have stored quite a bit with the 'Frigid' Ice Company, and I have usually lost money."

evidence on both sides."

"Tell me about it; I always want all the

"Well, you will find that the business is wholly speculative. I had some very fine late summer and fall apples in one case that I decided should be held over until the price would net me a better profit. I stored them and waited results. In the meantime some fine late fall and early winter apples came in, and I decided to store a lot of these, also. When I decided to sell my summer apples, I found them in the back end of the room and could not get at them until after I had sold my late fall apples."

"No doubt you found your summer apples in fine shape, did you not?" I queried.

"They were rotten," he bluntly replied, with a most disgusted expression, that alone would have told the tale without words.

I then proceeded to explain briefly what constitutes successful cold storage. This is a verbatim case of "disgusted trade," and while in this instance the case seems rather pronounced, it clearly brings out the evil of allowing fruit to be improperly stored.

In another city I found a dealer who had had a similar experience. He had stored eggs and because the results were disastrous he, with great unction, informed a prospective investor that if he "built the cold storage plant contemplated," he would "lose money sure." The banker saw the transparency of the crude methods and management and only smiled when he reflected that his purpose was to provide the superior facilities his community very much needed and in a manner that would insure a satisfactory financial return.

These instances are but random shots from a wide field and reveal a picture that is harbored in the minds of a great many dealers, and a large portion of the public who have become prejudiced. What a contrast is the above with a well conducted plant, where I overheard a discussion one day. A load of eggs was delivered for season storage. They were examined and tested, with the result that they were refused except for short time storage, and under no circumstances could they remain longer than a given time limit. This

dealer was making money, had been making money on all his holdings, because he could depend on results in this house, through the scientific handling of his commodities. In another instance, in the same house, a dealer had placed some very fine grapes in storage at the close of the season and was endeavoring to hold them for the highest possible price. He received a notice one day which stated: "Your grapes must be removed from storage within three days, the life limit of the fruit has been reached, and they must move." The dealer came to the office in haste and insisted that his fruit remain in storage for at least a week or ten days longer. "Why, the price is jumping every day, and I can make great gains in ten days more," he stated. "How much profit have you in the fruit at to-day's price?" asked the manager. "Well, it is a fat gain, and I want more," evasively replied the dealer. "Your loss will certainly be heavy in five to ten days, and if you could afford to lose, we cannot afford to have you lose, or allow fruit to leave this house in anything but prime condition. The success of this plan depends on our management, and not simply on what we know, but what knowledge and experience we put into working practice. The notice is imperative, and if you will reflect a moment you will see I am only protecting the reputation and integrity of this plant, knowing that only in this way can we permanently continue to meet with financial success in the future. We make our house pay because you and other dealers make money storing with us."

It is needless to say that this dealer received a lesson in business ethics, and an example of the component elements that go to make up the applied art of refrigeration, since he not only had his fruit preserved at a correct temperature and in an atmosphere of proper humidity for as great a period of time as it was scientifically possible to hold it, but he had the benefit of an adequate, prompt inspection of his fruit at time of storage, the condition of which was reported in a special ledger, and it was inspected at short intervals, culminating in its removal at the proper stage of its life limit in storage.

Not only is the dealer conducting his business on a much more satisfactory basis, when he has the benefit of such management, which he is willing and can well afford to pay for, but the consuming public comes to learn that the fruits, butter, eggs and other supplies marked with the stamp of a certain cold storage house prove to be quite desirable, and gradually lose the prejudice for cold storage supplies.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Market Varies In a Narrow Way—Affected by Increased or Diminished Hog Supplies—Tame Undertone—Increasing Supplies—Conservative Foreign Buying—Falling Off in Consignments—Restricted Speculation—Good Home Cash Demands.

There have been slight reactions in the hog products markets to positions of prices rather more in the seller's favor upon some one day when a moderate supply of hogs has been shown at the packing points. But on the whole the advantage has been with buyers, although that the prices fluctuate in a narrow trading range. The undertone of the market as broadly considered is a tame one.

It looks to us as if the surroundings of the market are against bullish movements, except as there may be now and then a spurt on the September deal, more particularly for pork, and yet, undoubtedly, by the close holdings of the supplies if shorts for September show themselves, and as taking in the entire list of the products, the market could be put against them.

But in the broad view of the market, as from the rate of demands and supplies, as well from the probable marketing of hogs, with the feature of the prospective large grain and cotton crops, the trading situation favors the buying interests; therefore that for the long run of the dealings the market will probably touch prices more in their favor.

It is pointed out that the late arrivals of hogs at the packing points have shown more pigs and old sows than before for a few weeks, and the argument, therefore, is made by some trade sources that because of the showing, that way, that the hog supply is becoming exhausted in some localities. If such

was the case it would be clear that the products markets would be thrown more in the hands of packers, as there would be permitted a reducing of accumulations of the stocks of the products in this country and Europe.

But our belief is that the slight increase of the supply of undesirable hogs arriving is more from another basis, in that the supply shipped is filled in by sources that are somewhat alarmed over the new season's hog prices because of the prospective big grain crops; our belief is that there is an ample supply, otherwise of good marketable hogs back in the country but which are fed to the packing points occasionally with some reserve, and because of an unwillingness to accept any further decline in prices that may take place for them, considering that late prices have been markedly lower than the high point of the season.

This hesitancy in marketing the hog supply, as observed now and then on the part of the farmers, and as they think they can use the tactics of the previous season, in retarding or forwarding supplies, as prices decline or advance, is shown in some one day's moderate arrival of the hogs at the packing points, but which is followed, almost at once, not only by increased supplies at the packing points, but by reports from the interior of the starting of larger shipments forward of the hogs.

There is every reason to believe from the reports from over the country that there are full supplies of hogs back for this season of the year, and that the coming season's supply will also be a liberal one.

Whatever spasmodic disposition is shown to hold back the hog supply, while that the

products market prices fluctuate with the exhibition of it, there is evidently a close watching of an opportunity to get the hog supply forward; by this disposition there is indicated that farmers are fearful of the effect of the volume of the hog supply as well as the big grain crops influence.

Moreover, so long as the speculation in the products remains of a slack order, except as the September deal is held, and it has been in some degree landed upon outsiders, it would be hard to see why there should be material interest in bulling the market. Besides the speculation, in the new crop options of the products is likely to remain quiet until the buyers get over their ideas concerning possibilities of effect from the grain crops.

Usually the discounting of big grain crops is carried on at an early period of the season, but it has not been fully so this season, thus far, and because speculative interest has not been sufficiently substantial for violent market fluctuations.

It is without doubt that the early deliveries of the new crop cotton oil had been pretty well discounted, although that for the season through it is likely to be a bearish year for the oil, and the developments of the oil market will be somewhat allied to the lard situation.

The prices of hogs are now substantially as they were at this time last year, while the products are much higher than then. This would not prove that the products would have to come down in relative degree, since it is appreciated the fact that hog prices last year were altogether too high as compared with the selling value of the products, as farmers last year were able to dic-

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tate the market prices for their live stock; the packers then had to have the hogs at any asking price for them on the enormous European demands for the products.

It seems to be a little different proposition than then, just now, and as likely to be for the next season throughout as the "enormous European demand" is not now shown, and it is not likely to be shown as urgent as in the previous season, although it is gradually getting in better shape than it had been since the spring months; therefore that packers probably will not be put at so marked a disadvantage for this season as was the feature with them last year, as with the farmers concerning prices of the hog supply.

An argument could be raised that because of the enormous grain crops and the likelihood, at present, of full demands for them, that the farmers will in that degree, be even more independent in marketing their live stock except as the prices are all right for them. But held back hogs would, of course, mean heavier averages for marketing at some time in the season, with a consequent increased supplies of the products.

The export demands, for the week, for the products have been of a feeble order, and from this there is some tameness of expression as to the market. The home demands are very good for meats, particularly from the South and Southwest.

There is a good home consumption of compound lard at full late prices. Despite the late break in the prices of cotton oil, although there was a sharp reaction from it, it was not possible to buy the bleaching grade except at very strong prices. The price of oleo stearine is, also, strong.

Exports from the Atlantic ports, last week, 2,632 bbls. pork; 9,550,725 pounds meats; 13,135,897 pounds lard; corresponding week last year, 3,736 bbls. pork; 15,714,240 pounds meats, 8,956,420 pounds lard. From November 1, 1905, 1,663,939 bbls. pork; 503,889,054 pounds meats; 589,544,507 pounds lard; from November 1, previous season, 153,170 bbls. pork; 553,392,923 pounds meats; 518,672,686 pounds lard.

The shipments from November 1 this season show an increase of equal to 2,153,800 pounds pork, and 70,871,821 pounds lard, and a decrease of 49,502,969 pounds meats.

The United Kingdom markets have taken from November 1, 38,471 bbls. pork (40,202 bbls. previous season), 403,832,728 pounds meats (478,664,299 pounds previous season); 239,050,973 pounds lard (220,515,729 pounds previous season), and the continental markets as follows: 24,739 bbls. pork (19,147 bbls. previous season); 84,078,007 pounds meats (56,356,672 pounds previous season); 280,333,189 pounds lard (238,869,052 pounds previous season).

In New York there is moderate export trading in pork at steady prices. Sales of 400 bbls. mess at \$18.75 for old and \$19.00 for new; 250 bbls. short clear at \$16.75 @18.50; 175 bbls. family at \$19.00. Western steam lard has little export demand, and is irregular in price; quoted at about \$8.70 @8.75; city steam lard has been sold at \$8.35. Compound lard has steady large consumption, but new demands upon the compound makers by the distributors are not especially active, with the distributors supplying the good consumption from contract deliveries to them, or from their accumulated stocks; car lots quoted at 7 1/4c. In city meats, the market is unsettled, with fairly active demands; loose pickled bellies, 14 lbs. ave. at 11c.; 12 lbs. at 11 1/2c.; 10 lbs. at 12c.; loose pickled shoulders at 8 1/2c.; loose pickled hams at 12 1/2 @13c.

BEEF.—The English demand is unimportant, and the market is an unsettled one as favoring the buyer for the city India mess. The barreled lots are moving out moderately well at the late basis of reduced prices. Quotations: City extra India mess, tes., at \$15 @16; barreled, mess, \$7.50 @8; family at \$16 @10.50; packet, \$8.50 @9.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors: W. Tiedemann, Dresden, Germany; J. J. S. Davidson, London; W. E. Jersey, New Orleans, La.

GEORGIA AND NEBRASKA FOOD LAWS.

The state legislature of Georgia has passed a food law and a similar measure is being prepared for presentation to the Nebraska legislature. The Georgia law closely follows the new federal pure food law. It provides for absolute purity in every article manufactured in the state for man or beast. It requires that the state commissioner of agriculture shall, when the state chemist reports an adulterated article, report the fact to the district attorneys of the United States courts, who in turn will prosecute the guilty party or parties as provided in the bill. If, however, the violation comes under the jurisdiction of the state law the state solicitors are required to prosecute under the state law. An appropriation of \$10,000 is made for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the bill.

The Nebraska bill is patterned in many respects after the national law. Among the more rigid provisions is one giving the food commissioner the right to decide the sufficiency of labels in cases that may be brought before him. Labels will be required on commercial articles of food, as well as on drugs and liquors, showing exactly what they are. Food inspection under the proposed act will be in the hands of the state commissioner and two assistants, with powers considerably enlarged over those now possessed by the department. One feature of the work of handling samples received by the inspectors is a provision that two samples will be purchased in every instance. These will be sealed in the presence of a witness, after which one will be delivered to the state chemist and the other to the dealer's attorney if it be desired. The new law provides that no dealer can be prosecuted for selling foods or drinks provided he has the guarantee of the manufacturer or jobber that they contain nothing injurious to the health of the consumer. This exempts the retailer from prosecution.

Dispose of your old equipment at a good price through the "For Sale" department on page 48.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Export of hog products for the week ended August 18, 1906, with comparative table:

	PORK, BARRELS.	
	Week Aug. 18, 1906.	Week Nov. 1, 1905, to Aug. 18, 1906.
United Kingdom....	984	683
Continent	264	170
So. & Cen. Am....	523	394
West Indies.....	796	1,074
Br. No. Am. Co....	65	815
Other countries....	—	1,287
Totals	2,632	3,736

BACON, HAMS AND OTHER MEATS, POUNDS.	
United Kingdom....	7,475,825
Continent	1,761,900
So. & Cen. Am....	3,850
West Indies.....	358,150
Br. No. Am. Co....	11,000
Other countries....	—
Totals	9,550,725

LARD, POUNDS.	
United Kingdom....	3,927,401
Continent	7,155,260
So. & Cen. Am....	695,417
West Indies.....	1,408,709
Br. No. Am. Co....	13,130
Other countries....	28,980
Totals	13,135,897

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, lbs.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,007	5,052,050	6,701,230
Boston	29	2,223,375	830,880
Philadelphia	386	20,000	131,650
Baltimore	—	—	2,274,835
Galveston	—	—	617,113
New Orleans	133	27,050	1,235,921
Montreal	—	2,061,000	448,673
Mobile	—	122,250	—
Totals	2,632	9,550,725	13,135,897

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.			
	Nov. 1, 1905, to Aug. 18, 1906.	Nov. 1, 1904, to Aug. 19, 1905.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.....	32,787,800	30,634,000	2,153,800
Meats, lbs.....	503,889,054	553,392,923	—
Lard, lbs.....	589,544,507	518,672,686	70,871,821

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	20c.
Canned meats	10/	15/	20c.
Oil Cake	7 1/2c.	7/6	11c.
Bacon	10/	15/	20c.
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	20c.
Cheese	20/	25/	2M
Butter	25/	30/	2M
Tallow	10/	15/	20c.
Pork, per barrel.....	1/6	2/6	20c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, August 18, 1906, were as follows, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer.	Destination.	Oil		Bacon and		Beef.		Fork.	Lard.	
		Cake.	Cheese.	Hams.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Tcs. & Pkgs.			
1Oceanic, Liverpool		1318	1358	1300	270	.....	383	745	2864
2Bovic, Liverpool	130	.....	1159	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	500
Umbria, Liverpool		1415	960	.....	125	.....	60	.....	600
Caronia, Liverpool		1032	321	.....	25	.....	35	.....	1720
*St. Paul, Southampton		95	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	200
*Minneapolis, London	210	2050	.....	.....	.....	25	2885
Titian, Manchester	458	.....	.....	3	.....	824	5652
*Furnessia, Glasgow		1000	919	50	81	50	25	330	900
4Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	60	.....	.....	170	3	530	5515
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	600	25	.....	500
New Amsterdam, Rotterdam	2999	.....	621	.....	.....	65	.....	685	6905
7Zeeland, Antwerp	1524	.....	830	.....	27	.....	212	797	8755
Hellig Olav, Baltic	245	.....	30	550	.....	550	1100
Bordeaux, Havre	3149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	150	300
La Bretagne, Havre	50	200
8Gallia, Marseilles	3765	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Konigin Louise, Mediterranean	125	.....	.....	25	.....	90	1285
Nord America, Mediterranean	175
9Algeria, Mediterranean	50	.....
Sofia Hohenberg, Mediterranean	20	.....	.....	.....
Total	7802	4860	7566	3400	608	1483	768	4876	40056
Last week	11460	4922	10693	5672	1077	1689	1242	5803	41099
Same time in 1905	5699	1149	7802	3550	1299	2167	743	8528	65916

Last year's tallow, 538 tes. and 159 hhds.
1.—150 tes. tallow. 2.—317 tes. tallow and 104 hhds. tallow. 4.—60 tes. and 25 hhds. tallow. 7.—200 tes. tallow. 8.—2,025 tes. and 483 bbls. tallow. 9.—135 tes. tallow.
†Bacon only. *Cargo estimated by steamship company.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market is well sustained and is showing added better prices by about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. with city in hhd. at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sellers are disinclined to accept the bids made for other grades of tallow on the basis of late sales, and particularly since the report of the sharp advance in prices in the English market. But this more reserved desire to sell is noted more particularly for such grades as the foreign markets had been taking, and it is prompted more from a situation of pretty well cleaned out holdings, and of especially the special grades of city, in tierces, by reason of the late export demand.

When it comes to considering the market position for the city in hogsheds the firmer holding of the melters has more success in inducing bids above the late trading basis and the melters are not allowed to make marked accumulations.

The buyers, more particularly the home soapmakers, for the general offerings of the tallow supplies feel this way; that they are willing to buy in a conservative way steadily so long as they are able to get the supplies upon the improved trading basis, as quoted this week, and for any class of stock, and some of them want the fine grades which have had export demand. They claim they would simply hold out of the market if an attempt is made to further strengthen the prices against them. But if export demand continues and it probably will, the market is likely to go higher.

The soapmakers are against adding largely to their holdings even at the prices for the week, in view of the usual desire among them to await the supply offerings of cooler weather in September and, as well, because of the late cotton oil position.

It is true that there has been some reaction to better prices from the late sharp decline in the prices of cotton oil; but the price of the oil is reasonable compared with the cost of grease, and the season is approaching when it can be more freely used by the soapmakers. Besides whatever changes in the way of prices for the oil now happen, and as they may be stimulated or otherwise, from the basis of moderate stocks of the old oil, yet it is regarded that

the new cotton oil season is likely to be a cheap one, on the prospective large cotton crop, which bids fair to be at least a 12,500,000 bale one, and if low prices are to be had on the oil for the new season, which now seems probable, their effect upon the grease market and general soapmakers' supplies, would prompt caution among soapmakers in beef fat supplies if prices of the tallow are further advanced. This, of course, considers only the bearings of the home soapmakers' demands upon supplies of beef fats.

A development which could work further against the factor of the home demands, is from the requirements of foreign markets, and it looks as probable to come about.

These foreign demands have relieved the markets here considerably latterly of tallow supplies and are likely to do so again, although present demands are not of an active order, yet that they are steady of moderate volume.

We consider the tallow statistical position of Europe as promising for demands for supplies here up to at least the new year, although perhaps not of an especially urgent order, yet sufficiently so to take any surplus of the better grades, and then, as well, of the extreme low grade, and as leaving the so-called good qualities more with the home soapmakers' needs.

The fine grades of the tallow, as having had, and as likely to have, export demand are, also, promising for increased wants of the home compound makers because of the present and prospective firm cost of oleo stearine.

At present $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. is bid for New York city, hhds. The weekly contract deliveries were made at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. There have been further sales latterly of 1,000 tes. city, special lots, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., and this price would further be paid. Also sales of 200 hhds. city to exporters at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 200 hhds. to the soapmakers at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. The city edible tallow has been sold at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for fully 1,000 tes. for export, and it is further bid, with $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked. The closing market shows $5\frac{3}{4}$ c. bid for edible and up to 6c. asked, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid for special city and up to $5\frac{3}{4}$ c. asked.

Country made tallow has been rather more promptly taken by the soapmakers and at higher prices by $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for the week. Sales for the week of the country made are 315,000 pounds at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c. and at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for choice.

The London auction sale on Wednesday showed by one cable fully 1s. 3d. advance, with only 1,000 casks offered and 900 casks

sold, and other cables quoted that much advance, with the entire quantity offered as sold. This would be the first time that the London sale showed sales of its entire offerings.

OLEO STEARINE.—There is not much for sale at the Eastern markets. Whatever supply there is, and it may be considered of a moderate order, it is held by the pressers with expectations of a better price.

The consumption is a large one, and whether compound makers are quiet in new demands, or only occasionally show themselves as buyers, the fact is clear that the accumulations are working down in compounds makers' hands, and that they must necessarily become buyers after a brief interval of comparative rest in demands.

The productions at the West are, also, held with confidence, although activity in demands there for supplies is also frequently checked, as at present, by the confident views as to prices held by the packers.

There have been sales of 70,000 pounds in Philadelphia at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c., and afterwards 100,000 pounds city at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. New York asks $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. and has $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid, and Chicago quotes $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

LARD STEARINE.—Little disposition shown to pay over 10c., while up to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. is asked for city made. About $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. would be the trading price on demands that are now scarce.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Large sales await the marketing of the new crop. Just now, $5\frac{3}{4}$ c. per pound stands as the nominal price for double pressed.

GREASE STEARINE.—Supplies on offer are moderate. There is sufficient demand for support of prices. Yellow at $5\frac{3}{4}$ c., white at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Supplies are steadily fairly well cleaned up and at firm prices. Cochin quoted at $8\frac{3}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c., and Ceylon at $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.

NEATSFOOT.—Trading is limited to jobbing quantities of a small order. Quotations 20 cold test at 88c.; 40 test at 66c.; 30 test at 80c.; dark at 40c.

GREASE.—Exporters are doing less in trading for Marseilles, yet are taking moderate quantities. The foreign markets generally are well sustained. The home soapmakers are quieter, with the look of the cotton oil market. Quotations, yellow at $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{3}{4}$ c.; bone and house at $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5 c.; choice lots at $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; choice white at $5\frac{3}{4}$ @ 6 c. "B" white at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

LARD OIL.—The wants of the manufac-

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turing interests are of a very conservative order. The market is in favor of buyers. Prime is quoted at 68@71c.

PALM OIL.—Only small sales taking place, with prices held steadily. Red at 5% @ 5 1/4 c. Lagos at 6 1/4 @ 6 1/2 c.

OLEO OIL.—Still a quiet market, and little variation to it. Rotterdam quotes at 53 florins. New York quotes at 9 3/4 c. Low grades at 6c.

CORN OIL.—Export interest is very moderate. There is a fairly active home consumption. Quotations are \$4.25@4.50, as to quantities.

OLEO OIL EXPORTS.

Exports of oleo oil from New York for the past week were: Antwerp, 110 tierces; Bremen, 400 tes.; Christiania, 315 tes.; Christiansand, 60 tes.; Hamburg, 923 tes.; Liverpool, 50 tes.; Malmo, 120 tes.; Marseilles, 50 tes.; Rotterdam, 5,218 tes.; Trebizond, 25 tes.

NEW MEAT INSPECTION RULES.

(Concluded from page 15.)

signee, the destination, the establishment number or numbers on the labels, the numbers of the stamps attached to the article to be exported, and the shipping marks. These certificates shall be issued in serial numbers and in triplicate form. Only one certificate shall be issued for each consignment unless otherwise directed by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Both the original and duplicate certificates shall be delivered to the exporter. The original is to be attached to the bill of lading accompanying the shipment for the information of the customs authorities, and shall be delivered to the chief officer of the vessel upon which said consignment is to be transported, and continue with the shipment to destination. The duplicate shall be forwarded by the consignor to the consignee, to be used by the latter in identifying the shipment at the point of destination by comparison with the original.

Counterfeiting, Etc.

REGULATION 46. It is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person, firm or corporation, or officer, or agent, or employee thereof, to forge, counterfeit, simulate, or falsely represent, or without proper authority to use, fail to use or detach, or knowingly or wrongfully to alter, deface, or destroy, or to fail to deface or destroy, any of the marks, stamps, tags, labels, or other identification devices provided for by law or by these regulations, or any carcasses, parts of carcasses, or the food product, or the containers thereof, or wrongfully to use, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for by law or these regulations.

Reports.

REGULATION 47. Reports of the work of inspection carried on in every establishment shall be daily forwarded to the Department by the inspector in charge, on such blank forms and in such manner as may be specified by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The proprietors of establishments

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.,

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COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE

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at which inspection is maintained shall furnish daily to the Department employees detailed to the various departments accurate information regarding receipts, shipments, and amounts of products on which to base their daily reports.

Weekly reports on sanitation shall be made by the Department employees in charge of the various departments to the inspector in charge of the station, and by the inspector in charge to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. If any insanitary conditions are detected by any Department employee such conditions shall be reported immediately to the inspector in charge, who, after investigation, shall report them to the Chief of the Bureau.

Appeals.

REGULATION 48. When the action of any inspector in condemning any carcass or part thereof, meat, or meat food product is questioned, appeal may be made to the inspector in charge, and from his decision appeal may be made to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry or to the Secretary of Agriculture, whose decision shall be final.

Co-Operation with Municipal Authorities.

REGULATION 49. All inspectors in charge are directed to notify the municipal authorities of the character of inspection, and to co-operate with such authorities in preventing the entry of condemned animals, or their products, into the local markets.

The details of any such proposed co-operative arrangement must be first submitted to and approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Acting Secretary Murray of the Department of Commerce and Labor to-day issued a circular letter to collectors of customs and others indicating the lines along which the Department will co-operate with the Department of Agriculture in enforcing the meat inspection law. The circular reads in part, as follows:

"Your attention is invited to so much of the act approved June 30, 1906, entitled 'An

act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907," as provides for the inspection, examination, and marking of meat and meat food products on and after October 1, 1906. The act provides: 'And no clearance shall be given to any vessel having on board any fresh, salted, canned, corned, or packed beef, mutton, pork, or goat meat, being the meat of animals killed after the passage of this act, or except as herein before provided for export to and sale in foreign country from any port in the United States, until the owner or shipper thereof shall obtain from an inspector appointed under the provisions of this act a certificate that the said cattle, sheep, swine and goats were sound and healthy at the time of inspection, and that their meat is sound and wholesome, unless the Secretary of Agriculture shall have waived the requirements of such certificate for the country to which said cattle, sheep, swine, and goats or meats are to be exported.

"The Department is advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that on and after October 1, 1906, certificates will be required to accompany export shipments to Great Britain, Ireland, and the other countries of Europe, and in issuing clearances to vessels you will be governed accordingly."

A GUIDE TO NEW YORK.

"A Day in New York" is the title of an interesting and helpful little booklet just issued by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company for visitors to the metropolis. General information as to the topography of the city, its main thoroughfares, points of interest, churches, etc., is given.

A unique feature, and one which will appeal to the visitor whose time for sight-seeing is limited, consists in plans for one-hour, two-hour, three-hour, half-day, evening and whole-day tours of the city. The routes are carefully planned and remarkably comprehensive. Hints for saving time and trouble, rates for cab and coach hire and a list of subway stations complete the book.

The prospective traveler to New York, be he teacher or business man, should not fail to write for a copy to the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J. A postal request will bring it.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Drive at September "Longs"—Quick Rally from a Big Decline—Even the Late Decline in New Crop Overdone—Actual Supply Position Encouraging—Close Using Up of Moderate Stocks—Early Deliveries of New Oil Will Be Closely Needed by Compound Makers—Exporters Steadily Interested in Spot Edible Grades—Not Much Foreign Demand for Spot Prime Yellow—Rather Full Business in Winter Deliveries with Foreign Markets—Scarcity of Spot Oil, Especially of Bleaching Grade.

The unloading of the September option which began with the close of the previous week, culminated on Monday of this week when the drive at the "longs" of that option culminated, as the outside holding was then eliminated. Thereafter the market rose rapidly, and from its substantial position of supply and demand, as was clear it would, and up to this writing (Thursday) for the old oil was held firmly at the reaction for it.

It looks as if the actual scarcity of the oil would show out as concerns its market prices in a very decided way before the new crop oil can be had, and that any full trading basis for it would be justified from its demand and supply position.

The whole situation bears out the reference we made to it in our last week's review in that whatever would take place to the market from speculation, and as that speculation could be expected, in the close holding of the supplies, against September "longs," yet that the market would ultimately react and be higher from a supply and demand basis for the old oil only.

Indeed, that while the early deliveries of the new crop were, as well, sinking in price, that they were quite low enough by the decline of last week, and that if they should ease up further by reason of sympathy with the general working that was going on in

the old crop options, that this new crop oil even would have reactions, to better prices, despite the influence of the probable large cotton crop, as it was altogether probable that all of the new oil to be had through October, and perhaps November, would be needed by the compound makers on the current deficient supplies of old oil retarding their present business, together with the deliveries of it, that will be made on such foreign business as already done for that time, and that will be done, more particularly for the November delivery.

This, however, does not mean that the lowest prices for new crop oil have been reached for the season, but only that with the current moderate stocks of old oil that a liberal supply of new oil will be needed in October and November to make up deficiencies on demands that cannot now be satisfied with old oil. Therefore a large surplus of new oil could hardly accumulate before December. Around 30c. for new crop prime yellow looks all right.

Even the price of crude had got about low enough for the early deliveries of it, considering the supply situation, whatever may take place at an advanced period of the new crop season in the way of lower prices, and as it is likely to be shown that the cotton seed supply will be a very large one.

There is little doing in the soap grades for near delivery for Europe, but a considerable business in them is steadily noted with some foreign markets for November to March deliveries at equal to about 30½c., as done at that price more early in the week.

The foreign markets steadily want the edible grades for prompt delivery, and as these are in moderate supply and in few hands they bring from 42@44c, chiefly 42@43c.

The bleaching grade, in tanks, as wanted by the compound makers, is hard to buy

either here or at the West, as it is very scarce; the nominal price in New York for it is 39c.

It has been a peculiar exhibit, as remarked last week, that with all of the swinging against the "long" interest, and the late break up of the price of the prime yellow, that the actual oil of the bleaching and edible grades has been, all along, difficult to buy at the outside prices of the season; therefore that from a supply basis, even of the prime yellow grade, that when the pressure against the "longs" was through with, that its price would come around to where it should stand in price by its usual relation with the other grades of the oil.

It is all very well to talk of a big cotton crop and its probable further effect upon the oil prices at some time in the new season. But the point is not there now, but from the fact that the near future supply of the new, as well as the actual supply of the old oil, will not be more than sufficient to meet demands for consumption, because of the inability at present to get a supply of the old oil for accumulation.

In the breaking up of the price of the September option up to Monday of this week, the decline had been for August and September about 5½c. per gallon, or, in other words, some of the September that had cost 38½c. was sold out as low as 33c., although most of it was closed out at ½@2c. above the inside price; there were corresponding declines in the general slaughtering that had taken place in the other options, although that for the new crop options there was, of course, the added reason for the decline in them from the new cotton crop influence. By Wednesday there had been a recovery of about 3c. per gallon on the early deliveries and some reaction, as well, to higher prices on the new crop months, and it looked then as if there was some little excitement ahead

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for the near deliveries of the oil on their moderate, for the season, supply. Whatever sensitiveness the new crop options may show, as following the temper that may be displayed on the old oil, more particularly for deliveries later than October, for the new oil it would be quite likely that they would settle back again from the cotton crop influence.

In other words, it looks to us, as if with the low prices made in the previous week for the new crop oil for the early deliveries of it, that they were bottom, but only for the early deliveries of it, and that perhaps some reaction is justified for them, but that if they are markedly stimulated that they are likely to fall back again. But as to the old crop oil that the thought is there was no reason for the late decline except from a speculative standpoint, and that it could easily again touch the highest prices of the season from a supply basis; therefore that it may again get there before the new crop oil appears.

Of course to work against the theory of fairly well supported prices for new crop oil in the early portion of the season for it, against some lower prices expected later on in the season, would be, in the event of the big cotton crop, which is almost assured, the usual desire to get the seed supplies at as cheap prices as possible, by which the oil market usually suffers in price.

At this writing, Thursday, it is found that the old crop oil, August and September delivery, is well supported to the advance made on Wednesday, and that the new crop oil has further lost some of the firmness, and which brings it nearer the lower figures of the previous week, which appeared very reasonable for the early deliveries of the new crop oil.

The new crude oil at the mills is beginning to take attention in little freer quantities, but it is not, as yet, in active demand. The mills were readier sellers early in the week than they are at present.

It looks as if the crude oil was about cheap enough for the near future, yet the large refiners are not, as yet, buying. The cotton crop promises are holding out very well. The reports of damage are fewer than usual in this month of usually widely circulated crop damage reports.

It strikes us now that there is a fair prospect of a 12,500,000 bale cotton crop, under normal weather conditions and that a cotton crop exceeding that could be made with exceptional weather conditions.

The sales of crude oil have not exceeded 30 tanks, in small lots, covering all points, with corresponding prices in Texas and the South-east. The market is now 24@24½¢ for crude in tanks for first half October, 22½@23¢ for all October, 22@22½¢ for November, December and January.

The compound lard consumption is still a liberal one, but it is met by the distributors chiefly from their held stocks or from contract deliveries to them, as the distributors had been quiet for a few days in new demands upon the compound makers for supplies by reason of the late shaking up of the oil market. Indeed it is always noted that when speculators get to work upon the cotton oil prices, breaking them up, that the distributors of the compound lard are watching the cotton oil market closely, and get hopes of easier compound lard prices and modify trading in it.

The fact of the matter is that bleaching grade of cotton oil is scarce and high and that oleo stearine is strong in price, having been sold in New York at 10½¢, and held at 10½¢ in Chicago, and that there is no prospect of other than strong prices for the compound lard.

While we do not consider that the pure lard market is in good shape; indeed, on the whole, we think that it will favor buyers outside of any temporary manipulation of the September option, yet the opinion would be based upon the belief of a liberal hog supply back in the country and from the effects from the big prospective grain crops.

But the lard prices are not likely to yield enough to affect the volume of the compound lard trading or its prices.

The beef fat markets are very strong and favorable to the cotton oil market. Indeed there is likely to be a marked increase of the soapmakers, consumption of cotton oil with the new crop season, as it is likely to be relatively cheaper than usual by relation with the beef fat prices. The tallow is wanted and will be further wanted by Europe, on its poor in quantity tallow supply. There was quite a sharp advance in the prices of the tallow at the London auction sale on Wednesday of fully 1s. 3d.

The linseed market of Europe is a stronger one from a supply position. London quotes La Plata linseed, August and September, 41s., Calcutta at 42s. 6d., and linseed oil at 20s. 7½d.

New York Transactions.

On Saturday (18th) the market was about steady at the lower prices that had been made, except for some further weakness on August and September. There was a lull in the trading; sales were 100 bbls. prime yellow October, at 32¢. Late the day before, sales had been 100 bbls. prime yellow August at 36¢; 100 bbls. September, 35½¢; 100 do. at 35¼¢; fully 5,500 bbls. September at 35¢; 600 bbls. do. at 34¾¢; 700 bbls. October at 31½¢; 100 bbls. January at 29¼¢; "call" prices on Saturday, August at 35½¢@36½¢; September at 34¾¢@35¼¢; October at 31¾¢@32¢; November at 29@29½¢; December at 29@29½¢; January at 28¾¢@29¼¢.

On Monday there was more excitement than before upon any one day in weeks; the drive that was steadily being made against the September "longs" sent the prices down full 2¢. on August and September, and the later options sympathized by a decline of ½ to 1¢. The pressure brought out a liberal spilling of the September option, indeed it practically closed out the "long" deals of the outsiders in September. Therefore a reaction in prices would probably follow in the succeeding day's trading. Sales were 300 bbls. prime yellow, August, at 34¢; 100 do. at 34¼¢; 900 bbls. September at 34¢; 1,600 bbls. September at 33¾¢; 4,500 bbls. do. at 33½¢; 100 bbls. do. at 33¢; 1,300 bbls. October at 31½¢; 200 bbls. October at 31¢; 100 bbls. November at 29¼¢; 1,000 bbls. November at 29¢; 400 bbls. December at 29¢; 200 bbls. January at 28¾¢; 200 bbls. do. 28½¢; "call" prices: August at 35@36½¢. and 33¾¢@34¾¢; September at 34¼¢@34¾¢. and 33¼¢@33½¢; October at 31½¢@31¾¢. and 31@31½¢; November at 28¾¢@29¼¢. and 29@29½¢; December at 28½¢@29¢; January at 28¾¢@29, and 28½¢@29¢.

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On Tuesday, there was a recovery in the market prices of about one cent per gallon, with much more of a disposition to buy; "call" prices: August at $33\frac{3}{4}$ @ $34\frac{1}{4}$ c., and 34 @ 35 c.; September at $33\frac{1}{2}$ @ 34 c., and 34 @ $34\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October at $31\frac{1}{4}$ @ 32 c.; November at 29 @ 30 c., and $29\frac{1}{4}$ @ 30 c.; December at 29 @ 30 c., and $29\frac{1}{4}$ @ 30 c.; January at 29 @ $29\frac{1}{4}$ c., and 29 @ 30 c. Sales 700 bbls. prime yellow September at 34 c.; 100 bbls. do., $34\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 bbls. October, at $31\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 1000 bbls. October at 32 c.; 200 bbls. November at $29\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 400 bbls. November at $29\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 500 bbls. do. at 30 c.

On Wednesday, the early market showed a further advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; August at $34\frac{3}{4}$ @ $35\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September at $34\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35 c.; October at $32\frac{1}{2}$ @ $33\frac{3}{4}$ c.; November at 30 @ $30\frac{1}{2}$ c.; December at $29\frac{3}{4}$ @ 30 c.; January at $29\frac{1}{2}$ @ 30 c. Sales 200 bbls. October at $32\frac{1}{4}$ c.; after the "call" there was a further advance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. for August, of about $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for September, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for October, and general strength all around. Sales after the "call" 100 bbls. prime yellow, August at $35\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 200 bbls. do. at $36\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 200 bbls. do. at $36\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 bbls. September at $35\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 400 bbls. October at $32\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 400 bbls. do. at 33 c. On the last "call," continued firmness. August at 36 @ 37 c.; September at $35\frac{1}{4}$ @ 36 c.; October at $32\frac{3}{4}$ @ $33\frac{1}{2}$ c.; November at $30\frac{1}{4}$ @ $30\frac{3}{4}$ c.; December at 30 @ $30\frac{1}{2}$ c.; January at $29\frac{1}{2}$ @ $30\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sales 100 bbls. September at $35\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 200 bbls. October at 33 c.; 1,000 bbls. November at $30\frac{1}{2}$ c.

On Thursday the market opened slacker and easier for new crop options; sales early, 500 bbls. prime yellow September at $35\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 bbls. October at $32\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 400 bbls. November at 30 c.; first "call" prices, August, $34\frac{1}{2}$ @ $36\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September at 35 @ $35\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October at $32\frac{1}{2}$ @ $32\frac{3}{4}$ c.; November at 30 @ $30\frac{1}{2}$ c.; December at $29\frac{3}{4}$ @ $30\frac{1}{2}$ c.; January at $29\frac{1}{2}$ @ $30\frac{1}{2}$ c.; on the last "call" the August and September options were firm and the new crop months easy: August at 36 @ $36\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September at $35\frac{1}{4}$ @ $35\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October at $32\frac{1}{2}$ @ $32\frac{3}{4}$ c.; November at $29\frac{3}{4}$ @ $30\frac{1}{2}$ c.; December at $29\frac{1}{2}$ @ 30 c.; January at 29 @ 30 c. Sales, 700 bbls. September at $35\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 do. at $35\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 200 bbls. October at $32\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 700 bbls. do. at $32\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 bbls. November at 30 c.; 100 bbls. December at $29\frac{3}{4}$ c.

(Continued on page 40.)

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

Our last circular was issued on August 16. The intervening week has been one of fluctuations and excitement enough to suit anybody. The principal feature being the liquidation of a large line of September oil the selling of which more or less affected all the other deliveries. After dullness and gradual decline of the previous week prices sagged off more rapidly as the selling pressure in September oil increased and there was no sup-

port to speak of apparent until one of the leading refining concerns on the 17th took 5,000 bbls. September at 25c. Market then rallied a little, but afterwards declined again. The lowest price reached was on August 20, when August oil sold as low as September at 33c. and October at 31c. Within a few minutes, however, of sales having been made at above prices, a sharp reaction took place, sales being made and prices bid which represented an advance of $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 1 c. above the figures at which there had been sellers a few minutes before. This will only show how uncertain and sensitive the market is at present. The reason for this undoubtedly is that so far there has been no general interest shown in the market either by speculators or by European buyers. As a result the market here is easily influenced either way by any operations of even a moderate extent either on the selling or buying side. On the decline fully 15,000 bbls. September oil were liquidated, most of which were taken by the refiners. This undoubtedly has eliminated one source of weakness and uncertainty which has been hanging over the market for some time and we hardly look for any further decline as far as old crop oil is concerned. The market closed to-day firm but quiet.

With regard to the export business Europe continues as previously stated to hold off. The buyers there are apparently waiting for a steadier market and something to give them a reliable line on the situation before making their purchases for their winter demand.

As to crude oil market has generally closely followed the movements of refined here. When the market here was at the lowest point there was considerable anxiety on the part of the crude oil mills to sell or get bids. The refiners, however, then didn't want to buy. Afterwards when the market turned here the crude oil mills pulled back. Business has, therefore, been hard to accomplish and comparatively little has been done. We may say, however, that as a whole the refiners show very little interest in new crop crude except when it is for the earlier deliveries.

Produce Exchange prices at 3:30 to-day

were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, August, $35\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid, $36\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked; September, $35\frac{1}{4}$ c. bid, $35\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked; October, $32\frac{1}{4}$ c. bid, $32\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked; November, $29\frac{3}{4}$ c. bid, 30 c. asked; December, $29\frac{1}{4}$ c. bid, $29\frac{3}{4}$ c. asked; January, $29\frac{1}{4}$ c. bid, $29\frac{3}{4}$ c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, $41\frac{1}{2}$ c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, $41\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 21s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., August 24, 1906.

Prime spot crude twenty-eight cents; October and November new crude, twenty-two cents; prime new meal October, twenty-two cents; spot hulls exhausted; October new hulls three twenty-five loose.

A PHILIPPINE ICE PLANT.

Zamboanga, Philippine Islands, can boast of an up-to-date ice and cold storage plant that is operated on a business basis and has already become a handsome dividend paying concern. The company, which was incorporated in August, 1905, under the name of the Zamboanga Cold Storage Company, was organized nearly two years ago through the efforts of P. F. Williamson and other residents of Zamboanga. It is a stock company, with a capital of 40,000 pesetas (\$6,950), one-half paid-up. The public at large was given opportunity to subscribe, the shares being placed on the market at 100 pesetas per share. There are many small holdings.

Despite the fact that the military has a cold storage plant of its own, the Zamboanga Cold Storage Company did a good business during the first year of its existence, and was able to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. The prospects for the second year are even more flattering.—The Far Eastern Review.

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending August 22, 1906, for the period since September 1, 1905, and for the similar period in 1904 were as follows:

From New York.			
Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1, 1905. Bbls.	Same Period 1904. Bbls.
Aalesund, Norwa.....	—	175	100
Aberdeen, Scotland.....	—	60	130
Acajutla, Salvador.....	—	106	45
Adelaide, Australia.....	—	—	202
Ajaccio, Corsica.....	—	—	99
Alexandria, Egypt.....	—	2,962	3,821
Algiers, Algeria.....	—	3,417	4,731
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony.....	—	409	146
Anapola, West Indies.....	—	20	—
Ancona, Italy.....	—	150	875
Antigua, West Indies.....	—	700	76
Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	5,855	3,621
Auuncion, Venezuela.....	—	64	—
Auckland, New Zealand.....	—	97	96
Ara, West Indies.....	—	19	6
Bahia, Brazil.....	—	715	146
Barbados, West Indies.....	—	1,132	2,166
Barcelona, Spain.....	—	50	—
Bathurst, Africa.....	—	—	9
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	208	100
Bellie, British Honduras.....	—	—	4
Bergen, Norway.....	—	250	578
Berlin, Germany.....	—	12	—
Bombay, India.....	—	9	—
Bone, Algeria.....	—	81	458
Bordeaux, France.....	—	6,580	6,022
Brailia, Roumania.....	—	175	25
Bremen, Germany.....	—	205	314
Bridgetown, West Indies.....	—	214	556
Bristol, England.....	—	75	10
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.....	472	3,928	2,839
Calabar, Cuba.....	—	107	22
Callao, Peru.....	—	40	—
Cairo, Egypt.....	—	90	90
Campeche, Mexico.....	—	42	81
Cape Town, Cape Colony.....	—	2,740	725
Cardenas, Cuba.....	—	172	5
Cardiff, Wales.....	—	100	10
Cartagena, Columbia.....	—	3	4
Cayenne, French Guiana.....	—	598	519
Christiania, Norway.....	—	1,405	276
Christiansund, Norway.....	25	125	125
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	—	570	168
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.....	7	47	29
Codon, Panama.....	35	1,281	551
Couakry, Africa.....	—	10	45
Constantinople, Turkey.....	—	945	3,556
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	150	215
Corinto, Nicaragua.....	—	41	30
Curacao, Leeward Islands.....	—	2,500	5,200
Danzig, Germany.....	—	30	21
Delagoa Bay, East Africa.....	59	2,968	1,331
Demarara, British Guiana.....	—	185	100
Drontheim, Norway.....	—	595	76
Dublin, Ireland.....	—	66	25
Dundee, Scotland.....	—	—	41
Dunedin, New Zealand.....	—	2,060	930
Dunkirk, France.....	—	—	159
East London, Cape Colony.....	—	365	2,100
Fiume, Austria.....	—	372	2,604
Fort de France, West Indies.....	—	6	58
Fremantle, Australia.....	—	—	10
Frontera, Mexico.....	—	1,555	2,406
Galatz, Roumania.....	109	11,938	33,355
Genoa, Italy.....	—	801	583
Georgetown, British Guiana.....	—	1,942	990
Gibraltar, Spain.....	30	6,679	7,699
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	1,970	3,451
Gothenburg, Sweden.....	—	10	—
Grand Bassam, West Africa.....	—	11	—
Granada, Spain.....	—	2,281	1,565
Guadaloupe, West Indies.....	—	23	31
Guantanamo, Cuba.....	—	59	45
Guayaquil, Ecuador.....	—	4	—
Half Jack.....	—	5	0
Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	—	5,762	3,180
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	149	—
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	—	151	5,405
Havana, Cuba.....	130	19,035	28,638
Helsingborg, Sweden.....	—	128	—
Helsingfors, Sweden.....	—	50	—
Hong Kong, China.....	—	—	404
Hull, England.....	—	190	325
Isagua, West Indies.....	—	6	—
Jamaica, West Indies.....	—	44	113
Kingston, West Indies.....	58	3,115	3,032
Kobe, Japan.....	—	1,598	—
Konigsberg, Germany.....	—	1,350	1,900

Koton, Africa.....	—	—	10
Kustendji, Roumania.....	—	75	—
La Guaira, Venezuela.....	—	190	509
La Libertad, Salvador.....	—	—	9
La Union, Salvador.....	—	—	9
Leghorn, Italy.....	—	857	13,371
Leith, Scotland.....	—	325	100
Lisbon, Portugal.....	—	20	—
Liverpool, England.....	290	7,089	10,421
London, England.....	50	5,678	2,973
Lorenzo Marques, East Africa.....	—	17	9
Lyttelton, New Zealand.....	—	—	—
Maracaibo, Venezuela.....	—	780	1,968
Malmo, Norway.....	—	21	985
Malta, Island of.....	30	3,649	1,955
Manchester, England.....	—	1,717	685
Manaos, Brazil.....	—	15	20
Manzanillo, Cuba.....	—	59	—
Maracaibo, Venezuela.....	—	9	8
Marseilles, France.....	—	59,788	121,157
Martinique, West Indies.....	178	2,547	—
Massawa, Arabia.....	—	259	158
Matanzas, West Indies.....	—	208	85
Mauritius, Island of.....	—	—	8
Mazatlan, Mexico.....	—	24	—
Melbourne, Australia.....	—	263	567
Messina, Italy.....	—	—	200
Mollendo, Peru.....	—	35	—
Monte Cristo, San Domingo.....	—	34	—
Montego Bay, West Indies.....	—	13	58
Montevideo, Uruguay.....	60	4,961	5,833
Nagasaki, Japan.....	—	7	12
Naples, Italy.....	—	872	5,127
Newcastle, England.....	—	25	255
Nuevitas, Cuba.....	—	72	—
Oran, Algeria.....	—	1,412	4,210
Oruro, Bolivia.....	—	21	—
Panama, Panama.....	—	8	244
Para, Brazil.....	—	6	27
Paysandu, Uruguay.....	—	9	—
Pernambuco, Brazil.....	—	977	147
Phillipville, Algeria.....	—	—	503
Pointe-a-Pitre, West Indies.....	—	774	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	—	88	94
Port au Prince, West Indies.....	—	102	60
Port Cabello, Venezuela.....	—	—	7
Port Limon, Costa Rica.....	—	126	58
Port Louis, Mauritius.....	—	8	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony.....	—	—	170
Port of Spain, West Indies.....	—	16	112
Port Said, Egypt.....	—	50	731
Progreso, Mexico.....	—	349	143
Puerto Plata, San Domingo.....	336	610	777
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.....	—	9	41
Rio Janeiro, Brazil.....	—	8,463	7,456
Rosario, Argentine Republic.....	—	71	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	1,509	8,795	9,977
St. Croix, West Indies.....	—	23	40
St. John, N. B.....	—	47	24
St. Johns, West Indies.....	—	—	232
St. Kitts, West Indies.....	82	427	1,026
St. Martins, West Indies.....	—	212	244
St. Thomas, West Indies.....	—	30	37
Sagua La Grande, Cuba.....	—	9	—
Sanchez, San Domingo.....	—	573	220
San Domingo City, San Dom.....	—	2,254	750
San Jose, C. R.....	—	14	—
Santiago, Cuba.....	7	610	209
Santos, Brazil.....	240	1,633	2,191
Savannah, Columbia.....	—	21	6
Sekondi.....	—	10	—
Shanghai, China.....	—	—	19
Singapore, India.....	—	28	21
Singapore, India.....	—	—	148
Southampton, England.....	—	1,225	1,400
Stavanger, Norway.....	—	244	1,010
Stettin, Germany.....	—	6,203	7,200
Stockholm, Sweden.....	—	435	690
Sucre, Bolivia.....	—	6	—
Swansea, Wales.....	—	25	—
Sydney, Australia.....	—	34	792
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	79	14
Tangier, Morocco.....	—	632	759
Trieste, Austria.....	—	67,067	36,175
Trinidad, Island of.....	122	961	964
Tunis, Algeria.....	—	116	—
Turk's Island, West Indies.....	—	9	—
Valetta, Maltese Island.....	55	777	1,908
Valparaiso, Chile.....	—	1,410	2,262
Varna, Bulgaria.....	—	—	75
Velle, Denmark.....	—	—	200
Venice, Italy.....	—	11,049	42,097
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	369	152
Wellington, New Zealand.....	—	49	98
Yokohama, Japan.....	—	33	28
Total.....	3,992	318,721	433,211

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	15,863	17,260
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	625	726
Belize, British Honduras.....	—	37	—
Bremen, Germany.....	—	3,393	4,763
Bristol, England.....	—	5,200	—
Cebu, Honduras.....	—	—	5,410
Christiania, Norway.....	—	850	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	6,978	9,865
Cuba.....	—	—	108
Dunkirk, France.....	—	690	—
Genoa, Italy.....	—	220	2,561
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	1,685	5,518
Hamburg, Germany.....	390	21,478	24,992
Havana, Cuba.....	10	1,546	1,377
Havre, France.....	—	3,430	3,000
Hull, England.....	—	—	600
Liverpool, England.....	590	10,276	15,450

London, England.....	—	6,850	8,880
Manchester, England.....	—	600	850
Marseilles, France.....	—	13,200	31,200
Porto Rico, West Indies.....	—	—	63
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	95,188	118,396
Stettin, Germany.....	—	—	50
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	423	—
Trieste, Austria.....	—	10,950	40,419
Venice, Italy.....	—	140	2,810
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	500	—
Total.....	810	199,832	288,084

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	200	8,965
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	100	—
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	201	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	3,000	3,496
Liverpool, England.....	—	—	2,960
Marseilles, France.....	—	—	5,960
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	34,037	80,499
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	10,507	3,263
Trieste, Austria.....	—	7,400	11,863
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	10,112	13,431
Total.....	—	65,557	130,433

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	1,479	1,656
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	—	100
Bremen, Germany.....	—	648	640
Bremerhaven, Germany.....	—	—	260
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	—	805
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	170	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	3,048	1,835
Havre, France.....	—	600	200
Leith, Scotland.....	—	—	56
Liverpool, England.....	—	80	—
Marseilles, France.....	—	200	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	25	5,090	4,338
Stettin, Germany.....	—	—	530
Total.....	25	15,615	10,408

From Philadelphia.

Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	—	104
Coin Island.....	—	—	1
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	196	—
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	—	360
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	321	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	200	9,280
Total.....	—	717	9,708

From Savannah.

Bremen, Germany.....	—	3,563	—
Christiania, Norway.....	—	844	—
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	215	—
Gothenburg, Sweden.....	—	3,446	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	3,432	6,339
Havre, France.....	—	3,454	—
London, England.....	—	375	—
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	37,141	23,428
Stavanger, Norway.....	—	197	—
Stettin, Germany.....	—	—	906
Trieste, Austria.....	—	321	206
Total.....	—	52,988	30,867

From Newport News.

Amsterdam, Holland.....	—	25	—
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	420	—
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	19,371	14,584
Liverpool, England.....	—	2,431	1,400
London, England.....	—	1,500	148
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	9,404	10,585
Total.....	—	32,960	26,064

From All Other Ports.

Canada.....	473	17,711	15,637
Costa Rica.....	—	1	—
Cuba.....	—	—	138
Germany.....	—	460	—
Genoa, Italy.....	—	771	771
Guatemala.....	—	10	2
Honduras.....	—	10	1
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	—	5	—
Japan.....	—	3	—
Liverpool, England.....	—	10	457
Marseilles, France.....	—	—	4,204
Mexico.....	—	5	9
Mitau.....	—	—	1
Newfoundland.....	—	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	—	3	—
Nicaragua.....	—	—	2
Salvador.....	—	72	12
South America.....	—	—	112
Venice, Italy.....	—	—	102
Total.....	473	18,269	21,712

Recapitulation.

From New York.....	3,992	318,721	433,211
From New Orleans.....	810	199,832	288,084
From Galveston.....	—	65,557	130,433
From Baltimore.....	25	15,615	10,408
From Philadelphia.....	—	717	9,708
From Savannah.....	—	52,988	30,867
From Newport News.....	—	32,960	26,064
From all other ports.....	473	18,269	21,712
Total.....	5,300	709,619	951,114

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(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues very firm all around but trade at present is inactive due partly to the fact that packers are not offering many late salting hides and most of them are refusing to sell ahead. Packers will only sell hides ahead when tanners are willing to pay advances to induce them to do so. Most of the packers will get caught up on their sales of native steers this week and they now have some accumulations of light native cows and light Texas steers. Packers are talking 16¼c. for their next offerings of native steers but no sales have as yet been made at better than 16c. Texas hides are firm, particularly heavy weights. Packers are generally asking 15c. for heavy and light Texas together and 14½c. for extremes and bids of 14¾c. for heavy and light Texas together have been declined. Bids of 14¼c. for butt brands for shipment early next month have been declined and packers talk 14½c. with the last sale at 14¼c. f. o. b. Missouri River. Last sales of Colorados were at 13¾c., but one packer is holding these at 14c. Two of the packers would sell some branded cows from Southwestern points at 14½c., but no further sales of these have been made. The firmer market in country cows has caused packers to hold firm at 15½c. for their light native cows. Heavy cows are nominal at 15½c. in the absence of sales. The slaughter of native bulls is small and no sales are reported with the market nominally quotable at 12½ to 12¾c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is stronger than formerly, but conditions are somewhat mixed, owing to the fact that the reported large sales of buffs at 14½c. and extremes at 14¾c. have not been fully confirmed as yet. It is now understood that the Boston buyers in this market purchased over 15,000 buffs from the big dealers here. The reports are that the hides consisted of Ohios and Chicagos and that 14½c. was secured for most of them and 14¼c. for some. It is also believed here that a special selection for patent leather was made on the buffs that brought 14½c. as other dealers here are to-day offering No. 1 buffs at 14¼c. along with No. 2 buffs at 13¾c., and no sales have been reported of these. Heavy cows are being held at 14½c., with no sales of these reported. Extremes are nominal as sales are being reported made of these this week at various prices ranging all the way from 14¼c. to 14¾c. One buyer secured a car of Western 25-lb. and up cows at 13¾c. selected and delivered at tannery. Heavy steers are steady at 14¼c. for strictly late receipts, but one car of heavy steers that were not all fresh receipts was sold here at 14¼c. Bulls are unchanged at 11½ to 11¾c. selected.

CALFSKINS.—The market is steady but not as strong as hides. One dealer here has

sold a car of choice outside city skins at 16c. but other cars that are offered at this price have not been taken. Chicago cities have not been sold at over 16c., but are firmly held at that price. Countries are being taken in small lots at 15¼ to 15½c., according to lots. Late receipt kips are firm at 15c., and deacons \$1.07½ and 87½c.

SHEEPSKINS.—Advices from Europe state that the wool market there is still lower and the dullness and weakness here in the wool market keeps pelts from advancing as the season continues. No special sales have been reported in the packer market, and prices are quotably unchanged on Chicago packer sheep at 90c. @ \$1. and lambs at \$1.10 @ 1.25. The country market is in a similar position with lambs and shearlings selling 85 @ 90c. and down.

New York Markets.

DRY HIDES.—Only 1,700 of the 9,000 Orinocos that arrived recently have been sold and the price on these is kept private. No other sales of account have been made. Hides are very strong at the River Plate with dry Buenos Ayres, including 20 per cent. seconds, being held at 23c. f. o. b. Buenos Ayres.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No sales have been made to-day and the market here is well cleaned up with the exception of the old December and January native steers which are here.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The market on hides is stronger owing to the advices of sales at advances in the West, but no business of account has been done here. New York State cows are held at 13¾ @ 14c. flat again, but last sales of ordinary lots here were at 13½c. flat several days ago. Some New York State buffs are being offered at 14¼ selected. Calfskins are steady. A sale is reported of a lot of Philadelphia city skins at \$1.20, \$1.55 and \$1.85 flat, but a lot of mixed country and city skins was recently sold in Philadelphia at \$1.15, \$1.55 and \$1.80 flat. Country skins continue quotable at \$1.20, \$1.55 and \$1.85 selected, and New York collectors say that not over \$1.35, \$1.75 and \$2 selected is being obtained for New York cities now.

EAST INDIA HIDES.—A vessel arrived to-day with 232 bales of buffalo and cow hides from Calcutta, all of which were sold before they were shipped. Regular buffalo slaughter hides are now being held at 8d. and holders say they are the cheapest hides now of any.

Leather Conditions.

Although trade generally is not active the market is very strong, especially on sole leather. Local tanners are telling leather buyers that it now costs 28c. to law down River Plate dry hides duty paid, and that they must get a corresponding price for leather. Some sales of extra choice light belting butts are reported sold as high as 46c. Local tanners are very strong on Texas oak sides and Philadelphia tanners ask ¼ @ 1c. advance.

INCREASE IN HIDE IMPORTS.

Imports of hides and skins into the United States show considerable increase. This applies to dutiable cattle hides, to goatskins and "all other" hides and skins. In cattle hides dutiable at 15 per cent imports during twelve months ending June were 42,977,943 pounds greater than in 1905, and 70,785,132

pounds greater than in 1904. When it is considered that imported dutiable hides are in very large proportion dry these increases are remarkable. The actual figures are:

Imports of Dutiable Cattle Hides.

Fiscal year.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Av. price per lb.
1906	156,155,300	21,862,060	14.00 cts.
1905	113,177,357	14,949,628	13.20 cts.
1904	85,370,168	10,989,035	12.87 cts.

Imports of "all other" hides, which phrase means all hides and skins except dutiable cattle hides and goatskins which are enumerated separately, were also larger in the fiscal year 1906. In this class of hides and skins the increase for 1906 over 1905 was 31,151,485 pounds and the increase for this year over 1904 was 55,020,667 pounds. The figures follow:

Imports of all Other Hides.

Fiscal year.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Av. price per lb.
1906	158,045,419	30,246,198	19.13 cts.
1905	126,893,934	22,868,797	18.02 cts.
1904	103,024,752	17,045,304	16.54 cts.

Imports of goatskins also increased to the amount of 13,275,820 pounds over 1905 and 24,740,844 pounds over 1904. Actual figures for three fiscal years are:

Imports of Goatskins.

Fiscal year.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Av. price per lb.
1906	111,079,391	31,773,909	28.60 cts.
1905	97,803,571	26,945,721	27.54 cts.
1904	86,338,547	23,971,731	27.76 cts.

Total imports of hides and skins and goatskins during the year ending June, 1906, were 87,405,248 pounds greater than in 1905 and 150,545,643 pounds in excess of 1904. This table gives the facts:

Total Imports Hides, Skins and Goatskins.

Fiscal year.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1906	425,280,110	83,882,167
1905	337,874,862	64,764,146
1904	274,733,467	52,006,070

This tremendous increase of 150,545,643 pounds of imported raw material over 1904 is a matter that calls for serious consideration.—Hide and Leather.

HIDES DOWN!

With Retsof Grushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because RET-SOF is PURE and because it spreads evenly; hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is LESS, while the hides bring MORE money per pound.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA., or CHICAGO, ILL.

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Green Calfskins, Country Hides,
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Perfected Poultry Food

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES
and SKINS would do well
to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.

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Newark Branch,
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NEWARK, N. J.
Cleveland Branch,
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Cumberland Branch,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

Chicago Section

It is now, be it understood, "spectacular" food inspection.

There's time enough and to spare to wear W. J.'s boom down so's it can negotiate a rat-hole easily.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, August 18, averaged 6.31 cents per pound.

Pro Bono Publico P. J. Fish Murray, spectacular Chief Food Inspector Extraordinary for Chicago, is making impure food dealers sit up and notice things.

Evanston will surely have to increase its jail capacity for the reason that Chicago's automobile owners haven't a cent wherewith to pay fines evermore any more.

Dowie and Voliva, Zion City's captains of industry, are carrying their mutual dislike to the extent of praying for each other. Sure sign there'll be something doing soon, if not yet.

Evanston, the city of bumps and thumps, is getting busy again. Seven scorching chiffoniers were arrested here Tuesday last and fined \$15 and costs. They need the money in Evanston.

Swift & Co.'s cash premium to clerks who get married will enable them to dispense with canned meats for a while.—New York Commercial.

Ha! ha! Great joke!

According to Cartoonist Bradley in the Chicago Daily News last Monday the Chicago Benzine Buggy Club has Hinky Dink's bodyguard beaten a couple or three blocks. It's h—l to have all your money tied up in a \$13.50 vaseline cart.

What our chief food inspector does not know about processed butter need not be discussed. He has had probably as pyrotechnical an experience in the business as anyone ever could have, compared to which Pain's Pompeii is foolishness.

Swift & Company encourage their young people to get married to the tune of \$50 cash per head for each case. At the same time it is quite possible the company does not lose sight of the possibility of an increased future demand for "milk-fed" chickens and "premium" hams and bacon—that "little cook" must be kept busy.

JAMES A. CANNON
1102 Mallery Building CHICAGO

Broker in Oils, Tallow, Greases and all Packinghouse Products. X X X Correspondence Solicited

The lacrosse prize fight Sunday was a peach, the Calumets winning by 13 knockouts to the Chicago's 8. The Chicago House Wrecking Co. contracted the job of "dragging out" after the game, and turned 'em over to the Singer Sewing Machine Co.

The incorporation of the glue and fertilizer firm of Joseph Lister & Co. of Chicago for \$100,000 is announced from Springfield. The members of the corporation are given as Archibald Cattell, Joseph Lister and Jas. P. Harrold. Offices at 1158 Elston avenue. Mr. Lister is one of the oldest manufacturers of greases, fertilizers, glues, soaps, etc., in the country.

Two hundred delegates of the National Poultry & Game Association, chartered in New York State, hailing from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis and Chicago, met in the rooms of the butter and egg board last week to discuss the objects of the association and incidentally take a rap at Chicago's food inspector, who has been getting too busy for their comfort, apparently.

Provision tonnage over Western railroads decreased 450,000 pounds in the deliveries at Chicago last week, and were also 991,000 pounds less than last year. Receipts of dressed beef decreased nearly 1,000,000 pounds, while lard reported a large increase. Deliveries at Chicago in pounds for the past week, with comparisons, were as follows:

	1906.	1905.
Canned meats	3,225,202	5,570,001
Dressed beef	4,761,389	4,668,281
Lard	2,444,057	1,182,869
Total lbs.	10,430,648	11,421,151
Week ending.		
Aug. 11.	10,880,159	13,666,637
Aug. 4.	11,672,345	12,753,922
July 28.	11,635,697	12,584,491
July 21.	14,906,793	10,609,724
July 14.	11,038,515	12,245,275

Butchers who sell kosher meat in the Ghetto are divided regarding the payment of a weekly inspection fee of \$1. Rival organizations have been formed and residents of the Ghetto expect to secure meat at cost

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BUYER OF

Hog-hair, Cattle-switches and Horse-hair

before the disagreements of the butchers are settled. The trouble all appears to have grown out of the decision rendered almost a month ago by the rabbis who have the inspection in charge, that a fee of \$1 a week be charged each butcher to defray the expense of inspectors. The duty of these inspectors, as defined by one of the objecting butchers, is to visit each shop in the Ghetto and guarantee that all meat has been butchered according to the Jewish religious rituals.

Sunday afternoon seventy-five butchers who had refused to pay the fee met in Liebling's Hall, 429 Union street, and formed the Independent Kosher Meat Association, and decided to defy the rabbis and their edicts. They already had been blacklisted by the adherents of the church, they declared, so had little or nothing to lose.

The butchers declare that if a weekly fee of \$1 is paid by each of them the entire revenue will be \$300. As but \$50 at the highest estimate is paid for the inspectors, they hold that somebody is going to profit to the extent of \$250 by the transaction.

NATIONAL POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The formation of the National Poultry & Game Association was completed last week at Chicago at a largely-attended meeting of poultry shippers and merchants, and started out with an initial membership of 53 firms in New York, Chicago and other cities. The originator of the idea of a national protective association for the trade, Harry Dowie, of New York, was elected president of the organization, and the other officers are: First vice president, Herbert Emerson, Chicago; second, F. S. Mead, Boston; third, W. T. Priebe, Chicago; secretary, George G. Brown, New York; treasurer, Hugo Josephy, New York.

In his address President Dowie called attention to the fight that the poultry trade had been compelled to make to prevent the enactment of "fool legislation" instigated by

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faddists and others who did not understand the business and who were carried away with the idea that cold storage of poultry was all wrong and should be legislated against. He reviewed the model conditions prevailing in the industry, from the perfect equipment of the up-to-date poultry packer to the latest improvements in refrigeration and storage, and contrasted the situation with that prevailing in former days.

HIS GRUDGE AGAINST ARMOUR.

A letter was sent by President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western Railroad to the board of directors of the Minnesota Transfer Company at St. Paul last week warning them that in voting to give Armour & Company free switching privileges to and from the Armour stock yards, as an inducement to Armour & Company to establish their new packing plant at New Brighton, northeast of St. Paul, they violate the rate law.

Mr. Stickney says the action of the directors in making such an offer, if the offer were accepted, would subject the directors to a fine of \$1,000 to \$20,000 and imprisonment, according to the interstate commerce act, and also subject Armour & Company to similar punishment if they accepted such an offer. He says such an act would be a discrimination in favor of the Armour stock yards as against the Union stock yards located at South St. Paul, strictly prohibited by the recently passed interstate commerce act. J. Ogden Armour's exposure of Stickney's railroad methods in his recent book of the packinghouse and refrigerator car industry evidently still rankles in Mr. Stickney's mind.

A STORY OF DAVE SIMPSON.

In a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia appears an anecdote of the late "Dave" Simpson, the popular purchasing agent for Armour & Company, which will be recognized as characteristic of both the men figuring in it. It reads:

The late David Simpson, who for the greater part of his life occupied a position of responsibility and trust with the firm of Armour & Co., owed his good fortune to the fact that in his boyhood he possessed the full allowance of aplomb and independence supposed to be the birthright of young America.

One morning Mr. P. D. Armour, seated at his desk, received at the hands of a messenger boy a telegram of unusual importance, and after reading it over the second time sat with knitted brows, absorbed in thought and oblivious to the waiting Mercury. The silence finally was broken by an imperious young voice which said:

"Come, sign this book! My time is money."

Turning, the millionaire saw at his elbow a small, rosy-cheeked boy who held out the book, pointing with insistent finger to the spot waiting for the recipient's name.

"Well," said Mr. Armour, looking him over approvingly. "I shouldn't wonder if we could use a boy of your stamp. What wages are you getting now?"

"Twenty-three dollars a month," was the reply.

"I will give you twenty-five."

"Done!" said the small boy promptly, and the next morning he reported bright and early, and began his daily round of duties.

However, the exuberant spirits of youth dominated him at times, and having one day overstepped the bounds of prudence, he was discharged. Meekly the lad took his leave, but the next morning he was back again as usual.

"Hello!" said the head of the firm as he passed the department in which "Dave" was at work. "I thought you had been dismissed."

"And so I was, Mr. Armour," was the reply, "but I have thought it all over and I find that I cannot leave you for two reasons."

G. R. WILSON

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PROMPT SHIPMENT

"And what are your reasons?"

"One is that I can't afford to give up so good a boss as you are, and the second that you can't afford to lose so good a boy as I am."

His employer laughed and passed on—and "Dave" was a fixture for life.

COLD STORAGE FOWLS HAVE FUR.

A correspondent of a New York paper at Morristown, N. J., sends the following interesting tale of chickens hatched from cold storage eggs, with fur instead of feathers. His report, which is not accompanied by an affidavit, is as follows:

When Alonzo Murphy, of Newton, set his favorite Plymouth Rock hen two months ago, he placed under her a lot of eggs purchased in the village and which bore evidence of having been in cold storage. Mr. Murphy was not at all confident that cold storage eggs could be hatched, and he was agreeably surprised when the old hen in due time came off with a brood of seventeen lovely little chicks.

The chickens grew rapidly, but it was noticed that no feathers replaced the down on their bodies. A close examination showed that they were covered with fur. It is Mr. Murphy's theory that through a wise and bountiful provision, nature adapts all animate beings to their environment.

The fur is thick and glossy and of various colors. The absence of feathers prevents these remarkable young fowls from attempting to fly, which Mr. Murphy considers a distinct advantage. In all other respects the chickens are normal.

Bargains in machinery and equipment may be picked up by watching page 48.

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CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 13.....	23,110	1,090	20,868	28,005
Tuesday, Aug. 14.....	5,071	1,836	13,883	24,153
Wednesday, Aug. 15.....	19,773	1,534	19,068	23,232
Thursday, Aug. 16.....	4,760	795	12,525	8,817
Friday, Aug. 17.....	3,220	440	11,738	2,804
Saturday, Aug. 18.....	575	297	8,104	117

Total last week.....	57,000	6,001	96,186	87,818
Previous week.....	52,729	7,080	160,805	79,965
Cor. week 1905.....	62,341	6,917	125,013	56,351
Cor. week 1904.....	53,093	2,830	82,673	92,770

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, Aug. 13.....	32	7,012	6,522	
Tuesday, Aug. 14.....	65	1,766	9,230	
Wednesday, Aug. 15.....	4,987	8	2,980	8,709
Thursday, Aug. 16.....	3,746	18	2,631	4,586
Friday, Aug. 17.....	3,061	39	2,665	2,344
Saturday, Aug. 18.....	494	—	1,637	—

Total last week.....	20,982	222	18,631	31,451
Previous week.....	20,410	312	30,296	24,192
Cor. week 1905.....	24,097	775	39,313	7,969
Cor. week 1904.....	20,517	326	19,726	48,641

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	1,921,305	275,482	4,858,416	2,683,362
Year ago.....	1,964,405	271,374	4,972,262	2,507,624

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:	
Week ending August 18, 1906.....	364,000
Week previous.....	469,000
Year ago.....	370,000
Two years ago.....	297,000
Total receipts year to date.....	15,222,000
Year ago.....	15,217,000
Two years ago.....	13,673,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:	
Week Aug. 18, 1906.....	151,000 288,000 162,200
Week ago.....	137,000 359,300 171,100
Year ago.....	177,000 285,300 138,300
Two years ago.....	139,300 223,000 170,900
Year to Aug. 18, 1906.....	5,074,000 12,160,000 5,707,000
Same period last year.....	4,772,000 11,639,000 5,454,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending August 18, 1906:	
Armour & Co.....	19,500
Anglo-American.....	6,400
Continental.....	1,700
Swift & Co.....	15,700
Hammond & Co.....	4,400
Morris & Co.....	5,900
Western Packing Co.....	2,300
S. & S.....	9,100
Omaha Packing Co.....	8,600
Roberts & Oake.....	2,300
Other packers.....	12,700
Total.....	88,600
Week ago.....	139,500
Year ago.....	88,500
Two years ago.....	78,900

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week August 18, 1906.....	\$5.45	\$6.02	\$4.85	\$7.40
Previous week.....	5.35	6.15	4.85	6.80
Year ago.....	5.29	6.09	4.75	7.00
Two years ago.....	5.25	5.26	3.60	5.20
Three years ago.....	4.90	5.25	3.25	5.05

CATTLE.

Good to fancy steers.....	\$5.75@6.75
Common to good steers.....	4.00@5.75
Inferior to common steers.....	3.80@4.60
Western range steers.....	4.00@5.00
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	3.75@5.55
Yearlings, good to choice.....	4.50@6.00
Fair to choice feeders.....	3.75@4.25
Good cutting to fair beef cows.....	2.40@3.20
Fair to choice stockers.....	3.00@3.90
Common to good culling cows.....	1.00@2.25
Bulls, common to good.....	2.25@4.10
Bulls, good to choice.....	4.10@4.50
Calves, fair to good.....	3.00@4.00
Calves, good to choice.....	6.25@7.50

HOGS.

Good to choice butcher.....	\$6.35@6.55
Good to choice shipping.....	6.35@6.60
Good to choice heavy mixed.....	6.20@6.30
Rough to heavy packers.....	5.80@6.00
Light mixed.....	6.20@6.45
Fair to fancy light.....	6.35@6.60
Good to prime heavy.....	6.25@6.60
Good to choice pigs.....	6.15@6.40

SHEEP.

Fair to choice wethers.....	\$4.75@5.30
Fair to choice ewes.....	4.50@5.15
Ewes, culls, fair to good.....	3.75@4.00
Bucks and stags.....	3.25@4.00
Fair to good yearlings.....	5.50@6.00
Good to choice yearlings.....	6.00@6.30
Native lambs.....	6.25@8.00

Feeding lambs.....	5.75@6.90
Feeding wethers.....	4.40@4.85
Range lambs.....	6.85@8.00
Range yearlings, good to choice.....	5.75@6.35

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
September.....	\$8.62	\$8.67	\$8.62	\$8.67
October.....	8.70	8.72	8.70	8.72

RIBS—				
September.....	8.87	8.90	8.87	8.90
October.....	8.67	8.70	8.67	8.70

PORK—				
September.....	16.80	17.00	16.80	17.00
January.....	13.30	13.30	13.25	13.30

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1906.

LARD—				
October.....	8.72	8.75	8.67	8.75
January.....	7.85	7.90	7.82	7.90

RIBS—				
October.....	8.70	8.75	8.65	8.75
January.....	7.17	7.25	7.15	7.25

PORK—				
September.....	17.05	17.05	17.05	17.05
January.....	13.50	13.57	13.47	13.57

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1906.

LARD—				
October.....	8.70	8.70	8.65	8.77
January.....	7.87	7.87	7.82	7.82

RIBS—				
October.....	8.72	8.75	8.70	8.75
January.....	7.27	7.27	7.22	7.25

PORK—				
September.....	17.15	17.15	17.02	17.05
January.....	13.52	13.52	13.45	13.50

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1906.

LARD—				
October.....	8.65	8.67	8.65	8.67
January.....	7.85	7.85	7.82	7.82

RIBS—				
October.....	8.70	8.72	8.67	8.70
January.....	7.22	7.25	7.20	7.20

PORK—				
September.....	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
January.....	13.50	13.50	13.45	13.45

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1906.

LARD—				
October.....	8.62	8.65	8.62	8.65
January.....	7.80	7.82	7.80	7.82

RIBS—				
October.....	8.62	8.62	8.57	8.62
January.....	7.15	7.22	7.15	7.22

PORK—				
September.....	17.00	17.07	17.00	17.05
January.....	13.40	13.45	13.37	13.45

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1906.

LARD—				
September.....	8.57	8.80	8.57	8.80
January.....	7.80	7.87½	7.75	7.87

RIBS—				
September.....	8.85	8.90	8.80	8.90
January.....	7.20	7.22	7.17	7.22

PORK—				
September.....	17.05	17.07	17.05	17.05
January.....	13.42	13.45	13.35	13.45

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

We quote to-day's market as follows:
Green hams, 10@12 av., 10¼; 12@14 av., 10½; 14@16 av., 10; 18@20 av., 10; green picnics, 5@6 av., 7¼; 6@8 av., 7½; 8@10 av., 7; 10@12 av., 7; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 av., 7½; 12@14 av., 7½; green skinned hams, 16@18 av., 10½; 18@20 av., 10½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 av., 12½; 10@12 av., 12¼; 12@14 av., 12½; 14@16 av., 12; 18@20 av., 12; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 av., 11½; 12@14 av., 11¼; 14@16 av., 11; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 av., 12½; 18@20 av., 12½; 20@22 av., 12½; 22@24 av., 12½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 av., 7¼; 6@7 av., 7½; 6@8 av., 7½; 7@9 av., 7; 8@10 av., 7; 10@12 av., 7; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 av., 8¼; 10@12 av., 8¼; 12@14 av., 8¼; 8 S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 av., 13¼; 8@10 av., 11¼; 10@12 av., 10¾. Prices on S. P. meats are all loose f. o. b. Chicago.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts.....	12½@18
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20@25
Native Pot Roasts.....	8@10
Big Roasts from light cattle.....	8@10
Beef Stew.....	5@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	8@10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8@10
Corned Ribs.....	6@8
Corned Flanks.....	6@8
Round Steaks.....	10@12½
Round Roasts.....	10@12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	8@10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	7@8
Rolls Roast.....	10@12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$1.75
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.25
Hind Quarters.....	1.14
Fore Quarters.....	1.14
Legs, fancy.....	1.15
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	1.15
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	22

Mutton.

Legs.....	12½
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	8
Hind Quarters.....	11½
Fore Quarters.....	10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	12
Pork Chops.....	12½
Pork Tenders.....	20
Pork Butts.....	11
Spare Ribs.....	8
Blades.....	8
Hocks.....	7
Pigs' Heads.....	5
Leaf Lard.....	10

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	8
Legs.....	14
Breasts.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Cutlets.....	20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16

Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	3 @ 3½
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1½ @ 2½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15 @ 16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	80 @ 85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Spring chickens.....	12 @ 14
Turkeys.....	11 @ 12
Fowls.....	11 @ 11½
Roosters.....	7 @ 7
Ducks.....	10 @ 10½
Geese.....	8 @ 8½

Iced Poultry.

Turkeys.....	12 @ 12½
Chickens.....	11 @ 11½
Ducks.....	10 @ 12
Geese.....	8 @ 9

Veal.

Choice.....	8 @ 9
Good.....	7 @ 8
Medium.....	6 @ 7
Cowse, heavy.....	3 @ 6
Cowse, small.....	4 @ 5

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@ 13
Ribs, No. 2.....	@ 11
Ribs, No. 3.....	@ 6
Loin, No. 1.....	@ 15½
Loin, No. 2.....	@ 13½
Loin, No. 3.....	@ 12
Rounds, No. 1.....	@ 8½
Rounds, No. 2.....	@ 7½
Rounds, No. 3.....	@ 5½
Chucks, No. 1.....	@ 4½
Chucks, No. 2.....	@ 3½
Chucks, No. 3.....	@ 3
Plates, No. 1.....	@ 3½
Plates, No. 2.....	@ 3
Plates, No. 3.....	@ 2½

Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	@ 24½
Creamery Extras.....	@ 23½
Creamery Firsts.....	@ 21
Creamery Seconds.....	@ 19½
Dairies, Choice.....	@ 20
Dairies, Firsts.....	@ 18
Dairies, Packing Stock.....	@ 16
Renovated.....	@ 18½

Eggs.

Extras.....	@ 20½
Prime Firsts.....	@ 18
Fresh, at market, cases inc.....	@ 16
Firsts.....	@ 16½

PACKERS HAMS BACON COLORS
BROWNS, SCARLETS, ETC.
"Make your products please the eye,
Then the customer is sure to buy."
CREAM RICE FLOUR BINDER
The World's Best Sausage Binder.
Samples and Prices Gladly Submitted.
BORN PACKERS SUPPLY CO., CHICAGO

JOHN WISHART & CO.

43 So. Canal Street, Chicago

CONSULTING ENGINEERS and
PACKINGHOUSE SPECIALISTS

Complete Specifications, Installations
and Tests.

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	5½@6
Native Cows	6@6½
Good Native Steers	7½@8
Western Steers	7@8½
Native Steers, Medium	7@7½
Heifers, Good	6½@7
Heifers, Medium	6@6½
Hind Quarters	3c. over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	3c. under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	4½@5
Cow Chucks	4@4½
Boneless Chucks	4½@5
Medium Plates	2½@3
Steer Plates	3@3½
Cow Rounds	6½@7
Steer Rounds	7½@8
Cow Loin, Medium	10@11
Cow Loin, Good	10@11
Steer Loin, Light	12@13
Steer Loin, Heavy	12@13
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	18@20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	18@20
Strip Loin	8@8½
Sirloin Butts	8@9
Shoulder Clods	5@5½
Rolls	5@5½
Rump Butts	5@5½
Trimnings	3½@4
Shank	2@2½
Cow Ribs, Heavy	8@9
Cow Ribs, Common Light	7@7½
Steer Ribs, Light	6@6½
Steer Ribs, Heavy	6½@7
Loin Ends, steer-native	10@11
Loin Ends, cow	9@9½
Hanging Tenderloins	18@20
Flank Steak	7@8

Beef Offal.

Livers	3½@4
Hearts	2@2½
Tongues	12@14
Sweetbreads	4@4½
Ox Tail, per lb.	2@2½
Fresh Tripe, plain	4@4½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4@4½
Kidneys, each	4@4½
Brains	3@3½

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	6½@7
Light Carcass	7½@8
Medium Carcass	8@8½
Good Carcass	10½@11
Medium Saddle	10@11
Good Saddle	11@12
Medium Racks	12@13
Good Racks	13@14

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	3@3½
Sweetbreads	4@4½
Plucks	20@22
Heads, each	6@8

Lamb.

Medium Caul	9½@10
Good Caul	11@12
Round Dressed Lambs	13@13½
Saddles Caul	12½@13
R. D. Lamb Saddles	15@16
Caul Lamb Racks	9½@10
R. D. Lamb Racks	9½@10
Lamb Fries, per pair	9@9½
Lamb Tongues, each	2@2½
Lamb Kidneys, each	1½@2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8@8½
Good Sheep	9@9½
Medium Saddle	10@11
Good Saddle	11@12
Medium Racks	12@13
Good Racks	13@14
Mutton Legs	11½@12
Mutton Stew	11½@12
Mutton Loin	12@13
Sheep Tongues, each	3@3½
Sheep Heads, each	5@6

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9½@9¾
Pork Loin	11½@12
Leaf Lard	8½@9
Tenderloins	17@18
Spare Ribs	5½@6
Butts	9@9½
Hocks	5@5½
Trimnings	4@4½
Tails	3½@4
Shanks	3@3½
Pigs' Feet	2@2½
Pigs' Heads	3½@4
Blade Bones	5@5½
Cheek Meat	4@4½
Hog Plucks	3@3½
Neck Bones	2@2½
Skinless Shoulders	9@9½
Pork Hearts	2@2½
Pork Kidneys	2@2½
Pork Tongues	10@11
Slop Bones	3½@4
Tail Bones	4@4½
Brains	3@3½
Backfat	8@8½
Hams	11@12
Culms	8@8½
Bellies	12@13
Shoulders	9@9½

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	5½@6
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	5@5½
Choice Bologna	6@6½
Viennas	7@7½
Frankfurters	7½@8
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	6@6½
Tongue	9@9½
White Tongue	9@9½
Mince Ham	9½@10
Prepared Ham	12@13
New England Ham	12@13
Berliner Ham	8@8½
Boneless Ham	12½@13
Oxford Ham	12½@13
Polish Sausage	7½@8
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch	7½@8
Smoked Pork	6½@7
Veal Ham	12@13
Farm Sausage	12@13
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	8@8½
Pork Sausage, short link	8½@9
Special Prepared Ham	8@8½
Boneless Pigs' Feet	6@6½
Ham Bologna	7@7½
Compressed Ham	10@11
Special Compressed Ham	10@11

Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C. New Medium Dry	16@17
German Salami, New Dry	15@16
Holsteiner, New	11@12
Mettwurst, New	—@—
Farmer, New	12@13
Darles, H. C. New	18@19
Italian Salami, New	18@19
Monarque Cervelat	13@14
Capsicola	15@16

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	13.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20	2.25
Bologna, 1-50	2.75
Bologna, 2-20	2.25
Viennas, 1-50	4.25
Viennas, 2-20	3.75

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	7.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.30
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	30.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 dos. to case	11.25
2 lbs., 1 or 2 dos. to case	2.55
4 lbs., 1 dos. to case	4.70
6 lbs., 1 dos. to case	8.00
14 lbs., ½ dos. to case	17.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jar, 1 dozen in box	22.25
2 oz. jar, 1 dozen in box	11.55
4 oz. jar, 1 dozen in box	6.50
8 oz. jar, ½ dozen in box	11.60
6 oz. jar, ¼ dozen in box	22.00
2 5 and 10-lb. tins	11.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	20.00
Plate Beef	8.00
Extra Mess Beef	8.00
Prime Mess Beef	8.50
Beef Hams	—@—
Rump Butts	8.50
Mess Pork	17.25
Clear Fat Backs	17.00
Family Back Pork	18.00
Bean Pork	14.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	10½
Lard, substitute, tierces	7½
Lard, compounds	7½
Barrels	¼c. over tier.
Half barrels	¼c. over tier.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	¼c. to 1c. over tier.
Cooking Oil, per gal. in barrels	47

BUTTERINE.

No. 1 to 6, natural color	11@16
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DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14@16 average	10
Rib Bellies, 14@16 average	10
Fat Backs, 14@16 average	8½
Regular Plates	8
Short Cuts	9½

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	14½
Hams, 16 lbs. average	14
Skinless Hams	15½
Culms, 6@7 lbs. average	9
Culms, 8@12 lbs. average	9
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	18½
Wide, 8½@10 average, and Strip, 4½@5 ave.	15
Wide, 10@12 average, and Strip, 5@6 ave.	14
Wide, 12@14 average, and Strip, 6@7 ave.	14
Dried Beef Sets	13½
Dried Beef Insides	15½
Dried Beef Knuckles	14½
Dried Beef Outsides	12½
Regular Rolled Hams	21
Smoked Hams	22
Boiled Picnic Hams	15½
Cooked Loin Rolls	21½

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	118
Rounds, per set	140
Middles, per set	140

Beef bungs, per piece	5¼
Hog casings, as packed	25
Hog casings, free of salt	40
Hog middles, per set	12
Hog bungs, export	13
Hog bungs, large mediums	8½
Hog bungs, prime	5
Hog bungs, narrow	2½
Imported wide sheep casings	20
Imported medium wide sheep casings	20
Imported medium sheep casings	20
Imported narrow sheep casings	20
Beef weasands	5¼
Beef bladders, medium	19
Beef bladders, small, per dos.	17
Hog stomachs, per piece	4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.45
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	2.30
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	2.35@10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.30@10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.27½@10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.25@10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	16.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. average	275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	65.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 49 lbs. ave. ton	52.50
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	67.50
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	8.62½
Prime steam, loose	8.20
Neutral	9.25@9.37
Compound	6.50
Leaf	8½@8¼

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10½@10¼
Oleo No. 2	9
Mutton	9½
Tallow	8¼
Grease	5¼

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	72
Extra No. 1 lard oil	50
No. 1 lard oil	42
No. 2 lard oil	40
Oleo oil, extra	9¼@9¼
Oleo oil, No. 2	8½@8½
Oleo stock	8½@8½
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	66
Acidless tallow oil, tierces	53
Corn oil	35.50

TALLOW.

Edible	5½@6
Prime City	5½@5½
Choice Country	5½@5½
Packers' prime	5½@5½
Packers' No. 1	4½@5
Packers' No. 2	4½@4½
Renderers' No. 1	4½@5

GREASES.

White, choice	5¼@5¼
White, "A"	5¼
White, "B"	4¾
Bone	4¾
House	4¾
Yellow	4¾@4¾
Brown	4@4¾
Blue Stock	4@4¾
Neatsfoot Stock	4@4¾
Garbage Grease	3¾

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	38@38½
P. S. Y., soap grade	36½@36½
Soap, bbls., concn., 63@65% F. A.	2½@2½
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% F. A.	1@1¼

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	1.35@1.37½
Barrels, ash	1.02½@1.05
Barrels, oak	1.07½@1.10

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined salt peter	4½@5½
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	10@11
Borax	7½@8½
Sugar	—@—
White, clarified	4½
Plantation, granulated	4½@5
Yellow, clarified	4½
Salt	—@—
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	22.25
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.00
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.75
Casing, salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.25

LOUIS A. HOWARD & CO.

Dealers
Office, Postal Telegraph Building
Warehouse, Union Stock Yards Chicago

TALLOW CRABE STEARINES
LARD OIL NEATSFOOT OIL TALLOW OIL
CRACKLINGS BONES BONE MEAL
GLUE STOCK FERTILIZERS HOOFS AND HORNS

IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.35@6.10
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.75@ 5.25
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.50@ 4.00
Oxen and stags.....	2.75@ 5.00
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.00@ 3.75
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.15@ 5.80

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.75@9.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	7.50@ 8.50
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	6.00@ 7.25
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@ 5.00
Live veal calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs.....	3.75@ 4.25
Live veal calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@ 4.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.25@9.00
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	6.75@ 8.00
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.50@ 6.25
Live sheep, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	4.75@ 5.25
Live sheep, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	3.25@ 4.50
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.00@ 3.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	@6.80
Hogs, medium.....	6.85@6.90
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	6.90@7.00
Pigs.....	@7.10
Roughs.....	5.80@6.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair, native.....	6 1/2 @ 8

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Choice native, light.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Native, common to fair.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	@ 8
Choice Western, light.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Common to fair Texas.....	5 @ 6 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Common to fair heifers.....	6 3/4 @ 7
Choice cows.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 6 3/4
Fleshy hologna bulls.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 12 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 9 c. per lb.; No. 3 ribs, 7 c. per lb. No. 1 loins, 14 c. per lb.; No. 2 loins, 11 c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 9 c. per lb. No. 1 chucks, 6 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 4 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 3 c. per lb. No. 1 rounds, 8 c. per lb.; No. 2 rounds, 7 c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 6 1/2 c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	@13 1/2
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	@12
Western, calves, prime, per lb.....	@10
Western calves, fair to good.....	@ 9
Western calves, common.....	@ 8

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@10 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 9
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Spring lambs, good.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Yearling lambs.....	12 @ 13
Sheep, choice.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Sheep, medium to good.....	9 @ 10
Sheep, culls.....	7 @ 8

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	@ 9 1/2
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	@ 9
Smoked shoulders.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14 1/2 @ 15

Smoked bacon (rib in).....	14 @ 14 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/4
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	15 1/2 @ 16
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11 1/2 @ 12

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@75.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00 @ 45.00
Hooft, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 80.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@300.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	75 @80c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6 @10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	18 @25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6 @10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	11 1/2
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	11

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tierces or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	18
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 5 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2 1/2 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	18	17 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12 1/2	14
Pepper, Penang, white.....	15 1/2	16 1/2
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	14	—
Allspice.....	7 1/2	10
Coriander.....	7 1/2	9 1/2
Cloves.....	17	20
Mace.....	47	52

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Crystals.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 @ 5 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$0.19
No. 2 skins.....	.17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.15
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	1.30
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	1.65
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.05
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.90
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.80
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.30
Branded skins.....	.11

Branded kips.....	1.40
Heavy branded kips.....	1.65
Ticky skins.....	.11
Ticky kips.....	1.80
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70
No. 3 skins.....	.11

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Average lots.....	@13
Old, poor to medium.....	@12
Chickens, Spring—4 lbs. per pair and under—Philadelphia, dry-picked.....	@23
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	@19
New York and Pa., dry-picked, fancy.....	@19
New York and Pa., dry-picked, av. run.....	@16
Fowls—Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	@14 1/2
Philadelphia, dry-picked, average run.....	@14
Western, dry-picked, selected, bbls.....	@14
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	@13 1/2
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	@13
Southern and Southwestern, dry-picked, average run.....	@13 1/2
Western, scalded, selected bbls.....	@14
Western, scalded, average run.....	@13 1/2
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	@13
Southern and Southwestern, scalded, average run.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Southern and Southwest'n, inferior grades.....	@12 1/2
Other Poultry—Old cocks, dry-picked.....	@ 8 1/2
Old cocks, scalded.....	@ 8 1/2
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@2.75
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@2.00
Squabs, prime white, 6@6 1/2 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	1.50 @
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	1.25 @ 1.50
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	1.25 @ 1.37
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	50 @ 60

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring Chickens.....	@15
Fowls, per lb.....	@13 1/2
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 8 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	@13 1/2
Ducks, per pair.....	50 @ 80
Geese, per pair.....	90 @ 1.80
Live pigeons, per pair.....	20 @ 25

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @25.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	@ 2.70
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.40
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	@ 2.00
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 2.30
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@18.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	2.75 @ .10
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton.....	2.45 @ .35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.00 @ 3.05
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.95 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.10 1/2 @ 1.20 1/2
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18 1/2 @ 2.27 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S.P.....	.30 @ .40

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, Aug. 22, 1906.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle the first three days this week 54,227, against 47,954 same period last week. The daily arrivals were: Monday, 29,131; Tuesday, 5,090; Wednesday (estimated) 2,000. The heavy run of Monday met with a disappointing demand and the market was 10¢ to 15¢ lower except on prime corn fed native steers good enough to sell upwards of \$6 to 6.65. The latter price was the top of the market, and was paid for 75 head averaging 1,627 lbs. The proportion of sales at \$6 and upwards was considerably smaller than on Monday of last week. The quality of the offerings was not as good and there was a larger number of medium and plain cattle such as sold from \$4.50 to 5.25. The exporters had light orders, and the big Eastern houses were in the trade in a half-hearted fashion. Most of the export and good shipping steers sold at \$5.40 to 5.85. Medium to good classes, \$4.85 to 5.30, and steers, \$4.75 down to \$4.25, were plain to fair grassy kinds. Fat yearlings sold from \$5.40 to 6, the latter averaging 907 lbs. Tuesday's run was largely of common natives and Westerns, the market was dull at Monday's decline. Wednesday's arrivals included 5,000 Westerns, making 14,000 rangers for the week thus far against 12,000 a week ago and 17,000 a year ago. Range cattle have declined 10¢ this week, and a large number of late arrivals went over unsold at the close to-day. The bulk of the good Western steers are selling from \$4 to 4.50 and a considerable proportion of Northern wintered Texas cattle going at \$3.75 to 4. A load of Montanas sold late Monday up to \$5.65, but this was no criterion of the general market, as they were hay-fed last winter. Range cows largely \$3.25 to 3.70, thin lots down to \$2.50. Stockers and feeders 10¢ to 15¢ lower. Native butcher stock is 10¢ to 25¢ lower this week except on corn-fed cows and heifers.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs for the first three days of this week are not materially different from the same time last week. Monday's official receipts were only 23,716, which was considerably less than the trade expected. Shipping orders on Monday were liberal, and there was an urgent demand for all the good hogs and they sold 10¢ to 15¢ higher, the top of \$6.67 being made on a load of fancy light hogs. The demand was not so urgent for mixed packing and heavy packing grades, but they sold fairly well—Tuesday's receipts about 22,000. The best hogs sold at steady prices. Heavy packers were very dull and prices 10¢ to 15¢ lower. To-day's receipts estimated at 26,000, and the condition of the market was very much the same as yesterday, the best hogs selling at steady prices while heavy packers were weak and 10¢ lower. The market for heavy packing hogs is in a very demoralized state, the demand being very indifferent, especially on anything weighing over 280 lbs. A good many straight loads of heavy packing hogs sold to-day at \$5.75 to 5.85, with good medium weight packers going around \$6. We do not feel bullish on the situation, as we think present prices are high. We quote to-day's prices as follows:

Good to best medium and light weight butchers, \$6.50 to 6.60; good to choice light bacon grades, \$6.55 to 6.65; mixed packers, \$6 to 6.15; good to best heavy packers, \$5.90 to 6; common to medium packers, \$5.65 to 5.80; pigs, \$5.25 to 6.50.

SHEEP.—Monday's receipts of sheep and lambs, 20,000, were below expectations, and demands were strong for all grades, with two bands of Montana fat wethers selling at \$5.30, yearling Idaho wethers selling up to \$6.10, with Montana feeding yearlings at \$5.55 to 5.65, with two doubles of Idaho yearling ewes on breeding account at \$5.90, with fat ewes selling from \$4.75 to 5. Receipts of lambs comparatively light and more life to the trade, best grades selling at \$7.90 to 8, and mediums at \$7.25 to 7.50 from the range,

and best of the native lambs sold between \$7.50 to 8, with pretty fair killers at \$6.50 to 7.50, feeding lambs \$6.65 to 6.85, with light native lambs from \$5 to 6. Tuesday's receipts, 20,000. Sheep sold 10¢ higher than Monday, while top lambs sold steady, but medium lambs on killing account showed 10¢ to 25¢ decline; scant supply of feeders and they found ready sale at strong to 10¢ higher prices. Receipts to-day 22,000, and steady prices prevail on sheep, likewise choice fat lambs as well as feeders, but medium and common grades moved very slowly at 15¢ to 25¢ decline. Breeding and feeding stock still in excellent demand at unchanged prices. We quote good to choice fat wethers at \$5.10 to 5.40, good to choice fat yearlings \$5.90 to 6.15, good to choice fat ewes \$4.85 to 5.15, good to prime lambs, \$7.50 to 8, mediums \$7 to 7.50, fair grades \$6 to 7, and culls \$5 to 5.50, bucks \$2.75 to 3.50, feeding wethers \$4.70 to 4.85, yearlings \$5.50 to 5.65, lambs \$6.70 to 6.85, feeding ewes \$3.75 to 4.25, breeding ewes \$5.25 to 5.90. Prospects fair on desirable killers as well as feeding and breeding stock, but weak on medium and common killing stuff.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, August 21, 1906.

Cattle receipts last week were some 8,000 smaller than for the corresponding week last year, but the decrease was entirely in Western rangers. The supply of corn fed cattle was rather heavier than usual for this time of the year and after a strong opening last week there was a rather weak close. Prices for both corn fed and range beefs advanced 10¢ to 15¢, the first half of the week, but as far as dry lot cattle were concerned this advance was all lost before the close. Choice dry lot beefs are selling up to \$6.25 and nothing of any consequence below \$4.50. The bulk of the fair to good 1,100 to 1,350 pound beefs are selling around \$4.80 to 5.60. Range beefs held the advance in prices right up to the close. Poor to choice grass beefs are selling at a range of \$3.25 to 5.25 with the bulk around \$4 to 4.65. Feeder buyers are active competitors for the good quality and fleshed steers and there has been a strong, healthy tone to the market for some time. Cows and heifers have constituted only a moderate proportion of the supplies and prices advanced 15¢ to 25¢ last week. Part of this advance has been lost, but the market for butchers' stock is still in very satisfactory shape. Fed spayed heifers sold to-day up to \$5, but very little fed stock is coming. Good grass cows and heifers are selling at \$3 to 3.85, with fair to good butcher grades at \$2.65 to 3 and canners and cutters at \$1.75 to 2.50. The trade in stockers and feeders was lively the first part of last week and prices higher, but the higher prices rather discouraged prospective buyers and the market closed weak. This week the demand has fallen short of the supply and the trend of prices has been lower. Good to choice feeders are quoted at \$3.80 to 4.30; fair to good grades at \$3.30 to 3.70 and the common to fair grades and odds and ends around \$2.75 to 3.25 and on down.

Prices for hogs have taken a turn for the better and with smaller supplies and a better general demand the market has regained some of the ground recently lost. The decline has had a tendency to shut off receipts of late and although the demand has been little, if any better, the market has been stronger for decent offerings of all weights. Light and butcher grades are still preferred and all classes of buyers are bearing down hard on the heavier grades. The range of prices is wide, but the tone to the market is better than it has been for several weeks. To-day there were only about 9,000 hogs here and the market was steady to easier. Tops brought \$6.25 as against \$6 on last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was at \$5.85 to 6.10 as against \$5.75 to 5.90 a week ago.

Sheep supplies have been liberal, but the demand from all sources has been active and

the market stronger for all decent offerings, both fat stock and feeders. The demand for feeders has been the greatest ever known at this time of the year and this naturally forces the packers to pay higher prices for the fat grades. The tone to the market is decidedly bullish and prices generally all of 10¢ to 15¢ higher than a week ago.

Quotations on killers: Good to choice spring lambs, \$6.75 to 7.50; fair to good spring lambs, \$6.25 to 6.75; good to choice yearlings, \$5.50 to 6; fair to good yearlings, \$5.25 to 5.50; good to choice wethers, \$4.85 to 5.25; fair to good wethers, \$4.60 to 4.80; good to choice ewes, \$4.30 to 4.80; fair to good ewes, \$3.90 to 4.30.

Quotations on feeders: Lambs, \$5.75 to 6.50; yearlings, \$5 to 5.40; wethers, \$4.50 to 4.75; ewes, \$3.50 to 4.25.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 21.

Moderately liberal receipts of cattle to-day included a fairly large proportion of natives in contrast with the scarcity of the same class the previous day. The market held good active tone all around and about everything in the fed cattle line sold strong to a shade higher, with a very good class of 1,400-pound steers selling up to \$5.90, and lighter weights, but fully fat and of good quality, making \$5.70 to 5.75. There was a fair representation of just decently light and medium weight steers on hand, and these showed the strength of the market at a range of \$5 to 5.50. Cheaper classes of native steers were not plentiful, but owing to the presence of Westerns and Southern, they did not sell better than steady. The first Wyoming steers of the season arrived and sold at \$4.35 for just fairly good quality, weighing around 1,300 pounds. A good class of Kansas Texans sold at \$3.75, and were fully steady, while nice 1,000-pound Texans in the quarantine division at \$3.75 were considered a shade higher. Butchers' stock of all classes, both native and Westerns, sold actively and steady for everything above cutter grades. Shelly old canners were hard to sell, but strong canner grades sold with fair freedom. Supplies of stock cattle have suddenly become large and the market is working a little easier. There is a very good class of both yearlings and aged feeders on hand, and prices look to be fairly in line with fat cattle.

The trade in hogs to-day showed very little variation from prices prevailing yesterday. The movement was fairly active and values were generally steady to 2½¢ higher than yesterday, but trading was somewhat uneven. Prices ranged from \$6.05 to 6.35, with the bulk selling at \$6.15 to 6.25, the same as yesterday. Receipts at the five points indicate a decrease of 8,600 for the two days, and therefore the trade continues to take an unfavorable view of the slight upward tendency of prices, and are urging their customers not to follow the advances too closely. Demand continues very strong for all classes.

The market for sheep continues in active and good strong condition, practically all supplies are coming from the ranges, and there is a wide demand for everything, both in the killer and feeder line. To-day's prices on lambs were around 10¢ higher, the big string selling at \$7.60, which is a season top for this grade of offerings. Sheep and yearlings sold at about the same prices as on the previous day, only a small proportion of the receipts were of feeder grades, but these were picked up as fast as offered at steady to strong prices.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, August 24.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week were 60,200; last week, 49,800; same week last year, 53,700. Supply was largely Kansas grazed Western stockers and feeders; fed steers and yearlings scarce; dry lot cattle 10¢ higher, top \$6.40; numerous droves \$5.75 to

6.15. Corn and grass steers and good grass steers steady, \$4.75@5.50; medium grass steers 10@15c. lower, \$3.90@4.25; low grade grass steers unchanged, \$3.40@3.80; heifers steady, \$3.25@4.50; tops, \$5; heifers and yearlings, \$5.25@5.50. Cows 10@20c. lower, \$2.30@3.60; veals quarter higher, lights \$4.50 @ 6.50, heavy calves \$3.25@4. Bulls weak, \$2.20@3.25; quarantine steers steady, \$2.80@3.85; cows 15c. lower, \$2.25@2.80; stockers 20@30c. lower; feeders 10@15c. lower.

HOGS.—Receipts this week were 42,300; last week, 48,000; same week last year, 30,300. Hog market nervous, prices higher Tuesday, but off 10@25c. since; heavy hogs hit hardest; fairly good shipping demand for weights below \$2.10; small competition for heavy packing hogs, shade lower to-day, top \$6.30; bulk \$5.95@6.15; heavy hogs at \$5.90 @ 6; mixed weights, \$6@6.15; light weights mainly, \$6.20@6.25.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week were 20,200; last week, 20,800; same week last year, 18,800. Prices unchanged but market has ruled strong; killing yearlings \$5.25@5.75; wethers, \$5@5.35; ewes, \$4.75@5.25; Arizona lambs, \$7.00; Utahs, \$7.25@7.55; natives, \$7.50; extraordinary demand for stock sheep and breeding ewes.

HIDES unchanged; green salted, \$11.25@13; bulls and stags, \$10.50; glue, \$7; green sheep pelts, 90c. to \$1.60; horse hides, \$2.50@3.50.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	528	208	
Armour	6,330	11,127	2,796
Cudahy	6,929	5,205	1,210
Fowler	1,244		513
Morris	4,130	5,715	2,285
Ruddy	701		
Schwartzschild	5,438	6,040	2,328
Swift	5,670	8,607	3,845

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending August 18:

CATTLE.

Chicago	36,027
Omaha	10,642
Kansas City	29,502
St. Joseph	33,376
Cudahy	468
Sioux City	1,755
Wichita	122
Detroit	782
Buffalo	4,555
New York	8,114
St. Paul	2,015

HOGS.

Chicago	77,555
Omaha	44,409
Kansas City	51,281
St. Joseph	12,827
Cudahy	13,173
Sioux City	15,350
Ottumwa	12,117
Cedar Rapids	9,169
Wichita	3,351
Bloomington	858
Indianapolis	23,820
Detroit	3,538
New York	22,877
St. Paul	5,564

SHEEP.

Chicago	56,367
Omaha	18,903
Kansas City	12,905
St. Joseph	10,451
Cudahy	257
Sioux City	263
Detroit	2,826
New York	42,963
St. Paul	2,185

USES OF THE FAN BLOWER.

The varied uses to which the fan blower may be put is indicated by recent sales made by the B. F. Sturtevant Co. of Boston, Mass., for the following applications: Exhausting steam from paper machine hoods; cooling chocolates; forcing the draft for boilers; conveying wool; ventilating buildings of all classes; supplying cooling blast around heating furnaces in iron works; drying lumber; exhausting smoke and gases from forges; drying cloth, glue, leather, clothes and the like.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 20, 1906.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,596	—	1,430	41,614	8,402
Sixtieth street	1,379	50	4,664	1,034	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	10,545
Lehigh Valley	5,265	—	—	—	—
Westchester	2,252	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	61	48	65	3,540
Totals	11,492	111	6,142	42,713	22,977
Totals last week	9,446	108	6,024	31,797	21,948

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

Shipper and steamship:	Live cattle.	Live Quarters sheep, of beef
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Boric.	480	—
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Minne-	—	1,800
apolis	480	—
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Toronto.	225	—
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. St.	—	—
Andrew	225	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Boric.	480	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Minne-	—	—
apolis	480	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Toronto	225	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Toronto	100	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. St.	375	—
Andrew	240	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Titian	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. St.	100	—
Benedict	—	—
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Paul	—	2,200
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Boric	—	3,700
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic	—	2,150
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic	—	2,150
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Cam-	—	1,400
pania	—	—
Miscellaneous, Ss. Bermudian	79	110
Total exports	3,489	110 13,400
Total exports last week	1,780	— 13,400

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO AUGUST 20, 1906.

Exports from:	Live cattle.	Live Quarters sheep, of beef.
New York	3,489	110 13,400
Boston	2,123	— 9,025
Baltimore	1,104	—
Philadelphia	556	— 1,200
Portland	678	—
Newport News	322	—
Montreal	3,400	—
Exports to:		
London	4,387	— 8,000
Liverpool	5,935	— 15,625
Glasgow	3,400	— 13,400
Manchester	1,322	—
Hull	100	—
Antwerp	300	—
Bristol	592	—
Para, Brazil	100	—
Total to all ports	11,612	110 23,625
Total to all ports last week	7,978	535 22,550

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1906.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	9,000	2,000
Kansas City	200	3,000	—
So. Omaha	300	6,000	500

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1906.

Chicago	26,000	30,000	22,000
Kansas City	13,000	6,000	5,000
So. Omaha	4,000	3,500	18,000

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1906.

Chicago	5,000	15,000	20,000
Kansas City	14,000	12,000	6,000
So. Omaha	6,000	7,000	20,000

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1906.

Chicago	19,000	20,000	22,000
Kansas City	10,000	11,000	5,000
So. Omaha	4,000	9,500	1,000

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1906.

Chicago	7,000	22,000	18,000
Kansas City	6,000	8,000	4,000
So. Omaha	3,500	7,000	7,500

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1906.

Chicago	2,500	17,000	10,000
Kansas City	2,000	6,000	2,000
Omaha	1,000	6,800	2,000

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Business in oleo oil has been very quiet during the past week, buyers and sellers being unable to agree on a trading basis. Stocks in Europe remain quite heavy and there is no immediate necessity for the churners to come into the market, as they have enough on hand to last them for some time to come.

In sympathy with oleo oil, neutral lard is quiet and what little business has been done at prices much less than those ruling for some time past.

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.70@8.75; city steam, \$8.35; refined Continent, tes., \$9.25; do., South America, tes., \$10; kegs, \$11. Compound, \$7.12½.

HOG MARKETS, AUGUST 24.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 17,000; steady; \$5.55 @ 6.50.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 6,000; steady; \$5.95@6.30.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 7,000; steady; \$5.70@6.05.

ST. LOUIS.—Strong; \$6.00@6.40.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 7,000; lower; \$6.25@6.45.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 2,550; slow; \$6.70@6.75.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 25 cars; steady; \$6.45.

LIVERPOOL.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, August 24.—Beef, extra India mess, tierces, 65s.; pork, prime mess, Western, 88s. 9d.; shoulders, 40s.; hams, short clear, 50s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 50s. 6d.; do., short ribs, 53s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 53s. 6d.; do., 35@40 lbs., 53s. 6d.; backs, 49s.; bellies, 57s. Tallow, 26s. Turpentine, 46s. 3d. Rosin, common, 9s. 8d. Cheese, white, 59s.; do., colored, 60s. American steam lard (Hamburg) 44¼ marks; prime Western lard, tes., spot, 44s. 9d.; do., American refined, 28-lb. pails, 43s. Tallow, Australian (London), 31s. 6d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 21s. 7½d. Refined petroleum (London), 6 9-16d.; linseed (London), La Plata, August and September, 41s.; linseed oil (London), 20s. 7½d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog receipts were not especially large for the day, and their trading prices were steady. The products markets did not vary in a radical way, ruling a little firmer at times.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was about supported on the early "call;" afterwards it was firmer all around. Prices were on first "call": August, 35½@36c.; September, 35¼@35½c.; October, 32½@32¾c.; November, 30@30½c.; December, 29½@30c.; January, 29¼@30c.; sales then: 100 bbls. August, 30c.; 100 bbls. September, 35½c.; 500 bbls. November, 30c.; after "call" sales: 600 bbls. October, 32½c., afterwards bid 100 bbls. September at 35½c.; afterwards bid 500 bbls. December at 30c.

Still later: 36c. was bid for either August or September, with a very sensitive market that points to still higher prices for the old oil, as was indicated as probable in our weekly review.

Tallow.

Market very strong, and most holders insisting upon the outside asking prices noted in our review.

Oleo Stearine.

Some indisposition to sell except at prices above the basis of late sales.

THE

TRADE

CAN ALWAYS

GLEAN
BARGAINS

BY KEEPING AN EYE ON

PAGE 48

Retail Section

MASTER BUTCHERS' MEETING.

The United Master Butchers' Association held a highly successful convention at Milwaukee, Wis., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. There was a big attendance, a delightful program and much enthusiasm. A report of the meeting will appear next week.

PRIZE FOR WEDDING.

The grocers, butchers and bakers of Columbus, O., who joined in holding a picnic at Idlewild Park August 23, gave \$1,000 to the man and woman who agreed to be publicly married at the park. The program of the day included a balloon ascension, baseball and other sports.

CLEAN BILL FOR INDIANA BUTCHERS.

The chemist of the Indiana state laboratory of hygiene last week finished analyses of samples of chopped meats, etc., collected from butcher shops all over Indianapolis. The results showed that not a single sample contained sulphites. "The product of the meat dealers is excellent," said the State chemist. "The meat itself is uniformly good and the butchers are learning not to use harmful preservatives."

DECIDE ON PICNIC.

At a meeting of the Grocers and Butchers' Association of Little Falls, N. Y., it was decided to hold their annual picnic. The date and place has not been decided, though Cooperstown and Richfield Springs were talked of, but it seems that Dolgeville will probably be the place. A committee consisting of I. E. House, Irving M. Oppel, N. D. Olmsted, John H. Begley and W. E. Russ was named to arrange for the event.

BUTCHERS' FOUR DAYS' JUBILEE.

West Philadelphia, Pa., abattoir butchers began a four-days picnic and jubilee at Washington Park on Monday. The features of the jubilee are an exhibition of carcasses

of steers, sheep and hogs, and the roasting of a large ox. The ox, weighing over 600 pounds dressed, was placed on the beam over a coke fire at 3 o'clock Monday morning and was pronounced done at 4 in the afternoon, after which it was cut up and served in sandwiches to the patrons. An ox was barbecued each day and there was also an exhibition of rapid killing and dressing a steer by James Ford. The jubilee closed on Thursday with a festival and display of fireworks. The committee in charge is composed of Lewis Reining, William Haines, Leslie McCandless, J. R. Weaver, Frank Clark, Jacob and Henry Bieswanger.

GOOD BOSS AND GOOD CLERKS.

Somebody is responsible for the failure of almost every business, says Merchants' Review. It is not circumstance but man that is mainly responsible for the troubles and trials of business, and the man is of course to be looked for mainly in the proprietary class, but sometimes the subordinates would wreck the best plans ever conceived by business brain. It is a lucky business that has good material in its personnel from top to bottom.

BUTCHERS AND GROCERS UNITE.

A combination is to be effected of the retail butchers and grocers associations of Wilmington, Del. Most of the grocers of that city sell meat, and are anxious to get into the recognized butcher ranks. There has been some opposition to the amalgamation on the part of the butchers, but the advantages of a strong organization have been put before them and it is expected that the union will be brought about.

NEW JERSEY MASTER BUTCHERS.

Just previous to the national convention of the master butchers of the country the retailers of New Jersey completed the formation of a state organization and sent delegates to this week's convention of the United Master Butchers' Association at Milwaukee. The organization was formed at a meeting at Hoboken last Thursday night

with the title of the New Jersey Master Butchers' Association.

The new association starts out well and has a good sized membership list. The officers elected were: President, H. T. Molloy, Hoboken; first vice president, J. G. Gature, Jersey City; second vice president, P. J. Tierney, Paterson; treasurer, William L. Draffies, Hoboken; recording secretary, G. A. Mentuech, Paterson; financial secretary, P. J. Corrigan, Jersey City; inside guard, Charles Futerer, Hoboken; outside guard, Louis LaRoche, Jersey City; trustees, M. H. Hunt, Jersey City; Nicholas Warmholtz, Paterson; John Schmidt, Hoboken. Chosen to represent the New Jersey State body at the national convention were H. T. Molloy, of Hoboken, and J. G. Gature, of Jersey City.

During the meeting addresses were made by George H. Shaffer, Edward O'Neill, William H. Hornidge and President H. T. Molloy. The ceremony attendant upon affiliating the state with the national body was directed by George H. Shaffer, president of the national association, assisted by Edward O'Neill, president of the New York state association.

NEW YORK MEAT CUTTERS CONVENE.

The annual State convention of the New York unions of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butchers Workmen of America was held last week at Auburn, N. Y. These unions are composed both of packing and slaughterhouse workmen and retail shop employees, but are dominated largely by the packinghouse workmen. It was this organization that conducted the unsuccessful national packinghouse strike of two years ago.

The state organization elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, D. D. Toomey, Albany; secretary and treasurer, Homer D. Call, Syracuse; vice presidents, August Molter of Buffalo, August Kuch of Syracuse and Ernest Ackernacht of Rome. A. C. Kuch was elected delegate to the State Federation of Labor at Binghamton. Utica was chosen as the next place of meeting in August, 1907. Resolutions

TALKS BY THE MANAGER=No. 14



This is a picture of one of the most serviceable steak knives made—our No. 2 S & S Steak Knife.

Finished with Rosewood handles, with three brass saw handle rivets. The tang extends the full length of the handle.

It isn't exactly what I call a cheap knife, yet I know you can't find another knife that will do the work it will do for the price.

Get this firmly in your understanding—the cheap knife is the most expensive kind you can buy.

The profitable knife is the kind that will hold its edge, and wear evenly—The S & S kind of knife.

Just insist on S & S knives the next time you buy. You will be ahead in dollars and cents if you do.

(Signed) THE MANAGER

NATIONAL CUTLERY CO.

Detroit, U. S. A.

were adopted declaring that organized labor should "stand together" in politics, an effort should be made to "secure a judiciary that will not govern by arbitrary injunctions." The principles of the Independence League were indorsed, which presumably means that Hearst agents have captured the state organization, and will use it for what it is worth in the coming state campaign.

PATERSON BUTCHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The newly formed Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association of Paterson, N. J., now has on its rolls 85 of the 125 retail meat dealers of that city. The Hebrew Butchers' Union has also made application to join the organization. Considerable debate was entered into at the last meeting as to whether or not the organization should be incorporated as a single society or be affiliated with the national organization. The state organization at its recent convention held in Hoboken offered to take the local association within its fold. Several members objected to such a procedure, but the larger portion were in favor of the project. The matter was laid over until the next meeting, which will occur on September 7.

The question of accepting grocers and other tradesmen who are large consumers of ice to membership was discussed and upon a vote the project fell through, so that temporarily, at least, only butchers are eligible to membership. After the organization adopts its by-laws the matter will come up again.

SPOILED BUTCHER'S OUTING.

William McKinley, a workman, was locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Station Sunday afternoon, charged with disorderly conduct on a southbound Third avenue train. The man was arrested by Patrolman Nevill, who was a passenger on the train. According to the policeman, McKinley and a young woman got on the train at Eighty-first street. McKinley, according to the policeman, pulled passengers from their seats and in other ways greatly annoyed the other passengers. Nevill was called into the car, and kept McKinley quiet until the train reached the Twenty-third street station.

When brought before Sergeant Fitzpatrick, McKinley said he was 23 years old and that he lived at 158 East Eighty-fourth street. Then he began to cry. Between sobs he said that he had taken two paper boxes belonging to a passenger from a car seat, so that the young woman with him could sit down, and that this had caused all the trouble.

"I cry not because of my arrest," he sobbed, "but because I cannot take my girl to Coney Island and my day's outing is spoiled. I don't know what she will think of me." The young woman who was with McKinley disappeared soon after the trouble started.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Joseph P. Stiegler has opened a new market at Colorado and Maplewood avenues.

Farmington, Wash.—Farmers' meat market was destroyed by fire last week, with a loss of \$800.

Louisville, Ky.—Linus Weber, a butcher,

has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of about \$1,000.

Reading, Pa.—George M. Frey has opened a new market at No. 807 North 9th street.

Adrian, Mich.—I. W. Swift has purchased the meat business of A. Peavey & Son.

Virginia City, Mont.—Cohn & Elling have bought the Metropolitan market of I. H. French. It is the oldest meat market in the state, having been established 35 years ago.

Twin Oaks, Pa.—Frank Dutton, the butcher, has retired from business, and will be succeeded by his son, Lawrence Dutton.

Beverly, Mass.—Patrick J. Sullivan, provision dealer, has filed petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$11,132; assets, \$3,195.

Wilmington, Del.—A movement is under way to combine the butchers' and grocers' associations. The grocers will be guests of the butchers at a picnic on September 20.

Deshler, Neb.—Wilkening & Stout have purchased the meat business of Wilkening, Nebrig & David.

Amherst, Neb.—Wallace & Moss have opened a new butcher shop in this city.

Atkinson, Neb.—A. Walrath & Son have engaged in the meat business at this point.

Omaha, Neb.—M. A. Long & Son have purchased the meat business of C. G. Turnquist & Co.

Ardmore, I. T.—J. W. Davis has sold his butcher shop to Jake Williams.

Whitebird, Ida.—E. Aldrich has engaged in the meat business in this city.

Townsend, Mont.—J. P. Schmidt has sold his butcher shop to Blessing & Hayes.

Spalding, Ida.—The meat market of McGrath Bros. has been destroyed by fire.

Breckenridge, Mo.—W. P. Green has sold his meat business to L. Cox.

Ellenwood, Kas.—F. Petz has sold his interest in the meat business of F. & L. Petz.

Pierce, Ida.—Mr. King has succeeded to the meat market of King & Johnson.

Canton, Kas.—H. Krinkerman has succeeded to the butcher shop of Krinkerman & Ingram.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—L. J. Canif has purchased the meat business of Thompson & Co.

Chelsea, I. T.—Summers & Son have sold their meat business to J. R. McLeod.

Twin Falls, Ida.—R. M. Downey has sold his meat business to Jones & McCaw.

Sterling, Col.—A. Bragg & Sons have purchased the meat market of W. E. Tetsell.

New Hall, Ia.—John E. Elgin has purchased the meat market of E. C. Clark.

Kansas City, Kas.—The meat market of W. W. Morgan has been destroyed by fire.

Friend, Neb.—A. E. Rockel has succeeded to the meat business of Rockel & Scheidt.

Neodesha, Kas.—Van Horn & Hayden have opened a new butcher shop.

Granby, Mo.—Sims & Ping have been succeeded in the meat business by Ping & Uhless.

Brush, Col.—Bailey & Lowry have succeeded to the meat business of James Bailey.

Iola, Kas.—Mosher & Shearer have recently engaged in the meat business in this city.

SAVE 100 PER CENT
Use Divine's Red Devil
Water Motor Fan
Motor will attach to any faucet and can be used any place, any time.



With our bench bracket motor can be placed on bench or shelf. Faucet connection is swivel-able and fan can turn any direction. Cheaper to buy and run than electric fans. Suitable for kitchen, work room, offices, restaurants, stores, etc., practically noiseless.

Fan and guard.....	\$3.50
Motor with fan and guard.....	6.50
Bench bracket.....	.25
Fan only	2.00
Motor with fan only.....	5.00
Universal Coupling (any size faucet).....	.25

Discount to Trade. Write for Motor Booklet.

DIVINE WATER MOTOR COMPANY
108-110 Duane Street, NEW YORK

Lees Summit, Mo.—Wm. Urquart has sold his meat market to F. M. Trundle.

Passaic, N. J.—The Independent Beef & Provision Co., capital \$35,000, has been incorporated by Spencer C. Griffin, M. J. Corman & W. A. Bogart.

Marysville, O.—The Marysville Butchering Co. has been sold to W. H. & S. E. Lukins.

London, O.—Ed. Lewis has sold his meat market to Mack Green, of Columbus.

Hornersville, N. Y.—L. D. Woodcock has sold his half interest in the local meat market to his son, Chas. Woodcock.

Hornersville, N. Y.—McDowell & Durkin have sold meat market to Casper Volk.

Bellefontaine, O.—Adam Cappel has opened new butcher shop.

Red Bank, N. J.—George Wentorf has removed meat market to a stand under the Carroll Hotel.

Walter Hurrells, a butcher, of Waterville, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$1,209.71 and assets \$649.50.

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Fidelity

The brand that won the
Only Gold Medal
FOR QUALITY
HAMS, BACON, LARD
At World's Fair, 1904
T. M. SINCLAIR & CO., Ltd.
CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

J. M. Chaplin of Swift & Company's auditing department at Chicago, was in New York this week.

Treasurer Aaron Buchsbaum of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company has returned from a summer abroad.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York city for the week ending August 18 averaged 6.87 cents per pound.

O. H. Saunders, manager of the Cudahy branch at Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, returned this week from a vacation in New England.

Cattle Butchers' Union No. 5 of New York held its annual outing last Sunday at Schuetzen Park, Astoria, L. I. There was a big crowd.

President Louis F. Swift of Swift & Company was in New York this week, accompanied by Mrs. Swift. Their trip was chiefly for pleasure and rest.

Manager Edward Fetterly of Swift's East Side plant, and his brother, John Fetterly, of the Swift provision department, left this week for a visit to Chicago headquarters.

Port Chester butchers have signed an agreement to close their shops at 6:30 p. m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, and to shut up at 10 a. m. on all legal holidays.

Fertilizer Dryers.

Rendering Tanks and Kettles.

BONE MILLS.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

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15 Dey Street	9010 Cortlandt
115 West 38th Street	9040-38th
320 West 124th Street	9000 Morningside
616 East 150th Street	9020 Melrose

Manager J. A. Kerr of the Cudahy house at North Sixth street, Williamsburg, has gone on a fishing trip, and reports of wonderful catches have already begun to come in by every mail.

The annual outing of Bloomingdale Butcher Guard No. 1 takes place to-morrow (Sunday) at Fuehrer's Wald Park and Hotel, Newtown, L. I. It promises to be one of the big events of the year, as usual.

General Eastern Manager W. H. Noyes, of Swift & Company, expects to take a six weeks' automobile tour through Maine and the White Mountains in September and October. He has become a famous motorist and will drive his own machine on the trip.

The Bronx branch of the United Master Butchers' Association will hold its annual family outing at Shering's Washington Park, Westchester, on Labor Day, Sept. 3. Drawing for a live lamb, prize bowling, etc., will be among the attractions.

Gus Block, manager for Morris & Company at Gansevoort market, returned this week from a vacation in the Catskills. Manager Schlichter of the Morris house at West Harlem, left this week for Asbury Park, where he will have his outing.

Everett G. Dill, manager of the New York district for the National Packing Company, has resigned his position and will return to Boston to look after his interests there, where he is a member of the firm of Whitaker & Company. He is succeeded here by Mr. C. E. Barry, of the National's beef department at Chicago.

The Rosenfeld & Weisman Company has been incorporated in New York city to deal in butter, eggs and produce; capital, \$50,000. Incorporators: Samuel Rosenfeld, No. 352 East Eighty-fifth street; Joseph Gelber, No. 1644 Second avenue, both of New York; Morris Weisman, No. 67 Clifton street, Jersey City, N. J.

Frederick P. Willard, formerly head book-keeper of A. Solomon, provision dealer of No. 44 Harrison street, New York, was arrested on Tuesday at Worcester, Mass., by Detective Sergeant John Leonard of New York on a warrant charging grand larceny. The charges are preferred by Mr. Solomon. Willard, it is charged, was sent to the bank with \$500 to deposit last November. A few days later he left New York, and it was learned, it is said, that he had not deposited the money. Solomon and the New York police say that by false entries Willard covered peculations extending over a period of two and a half years prior to November—practically from the time he entered the employ of the firm. The total will be at least \$10,000, it is said—possibly more. Race-track and stock speculation are advanced by the police as the causes of Willard's downfall. He went to Worcester and opened a grocery store, which, however, was soon closed, because his creditors pressed him hard when their bills were not paid.

A LEGGETT LUNCHEON.

During the big influx of outside merchants and others to New York in the period of low railroad rates prevalent from August 27 to September 1 the firm of Francis H. Leggett & Co., importers and food packers, will serve a luncheon to visitors at their manufacturing plant, No. 132 to 138 King street, from 12:30 to 2 p. m. daily and will welcome all friends at that time.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

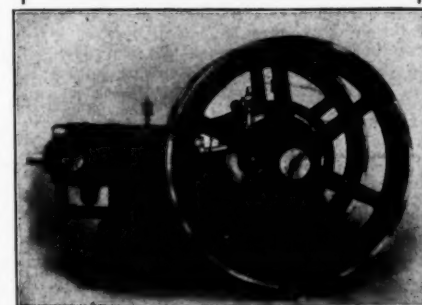
The New York City Department of Health reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending August 18, 1906, as follows:

Meat—Manhattan, 20,457 lbs.; Brooklyn, 6,020 lbs.; the Bronx, 400 lbs.; Queens, 517 lbs.; total, 27,394 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 3,635 lbs.; Queens, 157 lbs.; total, 3,792 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 6,335 lbs.; Brooklyn, 780 lbs.; Queens, 73 lbs.; total, 7,188 lbs.

HOBOKEN BUTCHER DISAPPEARS.

John J. Hobub, 22 years old, proprietor of a butcher's shop at 312 Summit avenue, West Hoboken, disappeared from his home last week and the police are making an investigation in the fear that he has met with foul play. Hobub, who is an Austrian by birth, purchased the store only recently and seemed to be doing a good business. Last Thursday night, after putting the day's receipts in his pocket and closing up the store, he told his assistant to be on hand at 3:30 the following morning to accompany him to the market in New York. He has not been seen since.

BEAT THE ICE COMBINE



Have your own ice and refrigerator plant. The power cost is low. You don't have to install an expensive steam power plant. Use a "Lazier Gas or Gasoline Engine." Built in sizes 2-100 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Types. Can be started instantly and costs nothing when not in use. No coal or ashes to handle—no licensed engineer. Others find it profitable. Why not you? Catalogs on request.

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PROVISION TRADE AND MEAT LAW.

Members of the New York Produce Exchange have been studying the new federal meat inspection law, and have realized what it means to them particularly in connection with export trade, and what it means to provision dealers and manufacturers who do not comply with the regulations before October 1. The special committee of the Exchange has sent the following letter to the trade, calling attention to vital points which must be attended to:

To the Provision Trade of New York and Vicinity:

Acting under instructions of a meeting of members of the New York Produce Exchange interested in the provisions of the new meat inspection law, the special committee appointed to represent the exchange in the matter begs to call your attention to the fact that it is absolutely necessary for you to apply for inspection or exemption at once.

The inspection bill is now a law; it cannot be changed; it is an accomplished fact, and on and after October 1, 1906, all provision dealers who expect to offer meat or meat food products in any form for shipment out of the State, must have government inspection at their establishments or a certificate of exemption from the Secretary of Agriculture.

Many packers, dealers and cutters seem to believe that the law cannot be enforced. It is the duty of the committee to call your attention to the fact that the situation does not admit of argument. The Agricultural Department can enforce the law, and will enforce the law. After October 1 you cannot ship a pound of meat out of the State unless you have inspection or exemption; the transportation companies will not accept your goods. The Department of Agriculture can enforce the law because the law will enforce itself. The department may not be able to enforce the law and permit you to remain in business, but the department can enforce the law, and if you do not apply for an inspector, or for exemption, and get either one, you cannot do an interstate or foreign business. Furthermore, unless you furnish goods that will pass out in interstate or foreign commerce those who do an interstate or foreign business cannot buy a pound of meat from you.

If you expect to remain in business you must apply at once for inspection or exemption.

The committee would remind you that it is not for you to apply for inspection or exemption as you may happen to elect; it is for you to submit a statement of your business to the Department of Agriculture and it is for the department to decide whether you shall have inspection or exemption. The Department of Agriculture will undoubtedly do

all in its power to facilitate business, but it can do nothing if you do not act. Merely applying for inspection or exemption may not obtain for you either one; you will first have to comply with all the sanitary regulations of the Department of Agriculture before you can get an inspector under any circumstances; and, again, if you are granted a certificate of exemption you will not be exempt from the operation of the law, for if you pass out any goods that are unsound, unwholesome or unfit for food, knowing that they are such, you will be subject to all the penalties of the law. In any event you will have to consent that your business shall be conducted under the supervision of the Agricultural Department.

In view of all this, the committee recommends that you write at once to Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., advising him of the name of your concern, the location of your establishment, the amount of meat handled in interstate or foreign commerce and of the general character of your business, and requesting him to send you a blank form of application for inspection or exemption, which when received should be immediately filled out and returned to the department at Washington.

E. R. CARHART (Chairman),
HENRY RAPHAEL,
DAVID C. LINK,
EDWARD FLASH, JR.,
R. H. ADAMS,
CHARLES HUTWELKER,
FRANK BRAINARD,

Committee.

The regular official application for inspection or exemption is now being issued by the Department of Agriculture to slaughterers, cutters and packers. Preceding the application is a statement in blank which must be filled out. The application reads:

In conformity with regulation 2, regulations governing meat inspection by the United States Department of Agriculture, application is hereby made for the inspection or exemption, as may be deemed necessary, from the foregoing statement, and it is hereby agreed to conform to all regulations and orders of the Department of Agriculture.

Discussing the letter Chairman Carhart said: "What we should like to do is, so far as I can gather from my connection with the case, that we let the Agricultural Department know that the trade in New York is a very diversified trade; that it is different from the trade of other cities, and we want to send our applications on there at once and send them all together and let the Department understand that they have a problem here that will have to be solved."

"There have been several points raised which later will be looked into further. For instance, the law requires that a certificate appear on every package of meat or meat food products offered for export, and the steamer will not be permitted to clear from the port until that certificate is issued."

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE**Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures**

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Alter, J., 806 E. 9th; E. Dimond.
Berkovitz, S., 316 E. 84th; H. Brand.
Brown, S., 224 2d; F. Lesser.
Cohn, R., 83-85 E. 111th; H. Brand.
Dubinsky, A., 292 Monroe; F. Lesser.
Efros & Kurr, 103 Worth; H. Brand.
Fink, M., 212 E. 48th; United D. B. Co.
Goldberg & Koblansky; H. Brand.
Giacomo, Z., 318 E. 11th; H. Brand.
Grenstein, S., 60 Rutgers; United D. B. Co.
Gorden, J. & S., 117 E. 11th; United D. B. Co.
Gutkowitz, K., 97 Orchard; United D. B. Co.
Glasser, M., 141 Forsythe; United D. B. Co.
Goldberg, T., 100 Cannon; F. Lesser.
Konig, S. D., 309 E. 100th; H. Brand.
Kornholz, R., 916 2d av.; H. Brand.
Koh, R., 2073 3d av.; United D. B. Co.
Kunirock, B., 101 Cannon; F. Lesser.
Levin, H., 180 Madison; H. Brand.
Miller, A., 58 Norfolk; H. Brand.
Moskovitz, W., 132 Av. D; H. Brand.
Morello & Saria, 332 E. 107th; H. Brand.
Neumark, J., 234 E. 104th; N. Y. Butchers' M. D. Co.
Oehlbaum, K., 137 Cannon; F. Lesser.
Rosemann, C. & J., 38 Norfolk; H. Brand.
Schwarz, A., 142 Orchard; H. Brand.
Shohnik, B., 135 Suffolk; United D. B. Co.
Tepper, M., 270 Broome; F. Lesser.
Tudesio, L., 128 Mulberry; H. Brand.
Tuck, A., 18-20 Jackson; H. Brand.
Willinsky, A., 2235 2d; F. Lesser.
Wolf, S., 8-10 E. 117th; S. Berger.
Wittenberg, S., 169 E. 109th; H. Brand.
Woholensky, H., 356 W. 16th; H. Brand.
Wasserman, K., 247 E. 114th; H. Brand.
Weiss, A., 158 W. 106th; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Julich, G., 192 & 274 Av. B; Fleishman, Hefk & Gluk.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Alperowitz, Joseph B., 550 Sutter av.; Levy Bros.
Beitshman, Max, 679 Sutter av.; Levy Bros.
Hoffman, Louis, Boerum & Lorimer; Levy Bros.
Koch, Henry E., 181 Maujer; Joseph Wasenberger.
Purrow, J., 198 Ellery; Levy Bros.
Simon, Jacob, 143 Hopkins; Levy Bros.
Stern, H., 1864 Bath av.; W. V. Staib & Co.
Scholl, H. A., 79 Wyckoff av.; A. & M. Heckelmann.
Striano, A., 476 Carroll; G. Striano.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Achern, H., 159 W. 41st; Boston Dairy Lunch.
Cohen, A., 53 E. 1st; S. Levin.
Edgars (corp.), 156 W. 44th; L. Barth & Son.
Gittite, M., 250 Rivington; M. Muller.
Hirsch & Landau, 273 E. Houston; B. Reinhardt.
Lupescu, M., 31 E. 1st; S. Levin.
Novy & Trunke, 188 3d av.; L. Barth & Son.
Pfenniger, A., 526 3d av.; F. Fink.
Silverston & Neworth, 41 Ann; S. Breslow.
Seuller, B., 198 South; N. Frank.
Wally Bros., 156 W. 44th; L. Barth & Son.
Warpicka, R., 113 Eldridge; M. Cohen.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Economo Vasilio & Thomas Chrutee, 22 Broadway; Chrutee.
Iversen, Emil, 169 Washington; B. Anderson.
Mikkelsen, C., 169 Washington; Iversen.

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the WORLD'S GREATEST DISINFECTANT, the only artificial air purifier known.

Dissipates All Odors and Makes None Itself.

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